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FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

In another part of our journal will be found illustrated the State Formalities of the Opening of Parliament, by her Majesty in person, on Thursday last. The event had been for some time past looked for with greater interest than the approach of any Session for some years past; the State Procession was accordingly witnessed by a very large concourse of persons, assembled throughout the line from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords, where also the attendance was unusually splendid. Her Majesty having arrived there, and taken her seat upon the Throne, read the following most gracious Speech:—

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

I entertain a confident hope that the general peace so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations will continue uninterrupted.

My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my Government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceable and amicable dispositions of all Princes and States, confirm me in this expectation.

I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country. Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the Government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages.

It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East. In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, Native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished Commander, have been most conspicuous. I have directed that additional information, explanatory of the transactions in Scinde, shall be forthwith communicated to you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you. They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and, at the same time, with a due consideration of those exigencies of the Public Service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the Naval and Military Establishments from the various parts of a widely-extended Empire.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country. I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations, which, at former periods, I have had occasion to deplore.

For several successive years the annual produce of the Revenue fell short of the Public Expenditure. I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

I feel assured that in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great country.

In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its Charter. It may be advisable that during this session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England, and to other banking establishments, should be brought under your consideration.

At the close of the last session of Parliament, I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to co-operate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develop the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom. I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration. I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal.

My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland. I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a Commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation. I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the registration of voters for Members for Parliament. You will probably find that a revision of the Law of Registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland.

I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people.

At the conclusion of the speech, the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons withdrew, and her Majesty and her suite left the House in the same order in which they had entered it.

THE MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



THE EARL OF ELDON.



LORD HILL.

Their lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

The interior of the House was fitted up in the same manner as it was at the time of the prorogation. Her Majesty's chair of state was raised upon a dais. On the right of her Majesty's chair was that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on the left that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The dais and the steps leading to the throne were covered with a magnificent Turkey carpet.

Their lordships met again at a quarter to five. There was an unusually large

attendance of Peers. The Duke of Wellington, as usual, was early in his seat. Lord Melbourne entered at a few minutes after five; he appeared to be in excellent health. The Duke of Cambridge sat on the cross benches.

The Earl of Glasgow, the Marquis of Winchester, and Lord Suflield, took the oaths and their seats.

Soon after five o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the house.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, as a matter of form, moved the first reading of the Vestries Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read her Majesty's most gracious Speech, which was again read by the clerk at the table.

The Earl of ELDON rose, and moved an address to the Crown for the gracious speech from the throne. In doing so the noble earl said that it was his good fortune to have nothing but matters of congratulation to touch upon in the few remarks he had to address to the house; so congratulatory, indeed, that he be-

THE MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



VISCOUNT CLIVE, M.P. SALOP, NORTH.



MR. CARDWELL, M.P., CLITHEROE.

lieved every one of their lordships would willingly agree to the address which he should move. In reference to one point noticed in the previous speech of her Majesty, he was satisfied there could be but one opinion; he referred to the state of Ireland; he was happy that steps were taken most likely

to calm the troubled waters of that country, and that speedy justice would soon be accomplished for Ireland. With the result of certain trials going on there he had nothing to do, but of this he was certain, that their lordships would assist and co-operate with her Majesty in preserving peace

and the legislative union of the two countries, even though extreme means should be deemed necessary for such purposes. He considered that much benefit would be derived from the proceedings of the Landlord and Tenant Commission which had been appointed—he had the fullest confidence in the Commissioners. With respect to the affairs of the East, it gave him sincere pleasure to think that long-existing hostilities in that important part of the world had terminated to the honour of this country. The noble earl then referred, in terms of exultation, to her Majesty's recent visit to the King of the French, which doubtless was accompanied with much advantage to both countries. With regard to China also he could not help expressing his grateful feelings to those who had happily succeeded in effecting an honourable peace. In reference to the affairs of Sicily, he would not then detain their lordships, as the subject would, at the proper time, come before the house. He lamented the existing distress in Ireland as much as any of their lordships. He held in his hand an extract of a letter written recently in that country by the daughter of a clergyman there, testifying to the truth of that distress; and the great alarm which filled the minds of all well disposed persons. Touching a subject which was not mentioned in the Speech, viz., the corn-laws, he begged merely to express a hope that protection would be still afforded to the agriculturists of this country. (Hear, hear.) With regard to another topic not mentioned in the Speech, he referred to a melancholy circumstance which took place last year, by which one officer fell by the hands of another; he sincerely trusted that some measure would be proposed by Parliament for the prevention, if possible, of such lamentable occurrences. He should not further detain their lordships, but conclude by moving an Address to her Majesty.

The Address was then read; it was, as usual, an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

Lord HILL rose and seconded the Address.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that he had been absent when Irish subjects had been dealt with during the last session, and he therefore wished to make some observations on that important topic. He intimated, however, his intention of calling the attention of their lordships to the state of Ireland, after the proceeding trials should have been concluded. He considered that Government should have introduced a measure on their own responsibility for the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant, instead of appointing a commission to inquire into the subject. He hoped that Ireland would be treated with strict justice.

Lord BROUGHAM said, he would refrain from any observations respecting the traversers in Ireland pending the prosecution. He paid a high compliment to M. Guizot, in relation to our foreign relations; and as strongly condemned the repudiation system of America.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE considered that the mention of Ireland in the Royal Speech was vague and unsatisfactory, and deprecated the appointment of the Landlord and Tenant Commission.

Earl FITZWILLIAM then stated that he would on Monday move for returns connected with the employment of the additional military force now in Ireland. After some remarks from Lord CAMPERELL, in reference to law reform and to the recent unhappy case of duelling,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that in a few days he would introduce a bill to amend the practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and in regard to the recovery of small debts; but Government did not intend to interfere with the question of duelling.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The house met shortly before two o'clock, when prayers were read by the Speaker's chaplain.

At ten minutes past two o'clock Mr. Pulman, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the table, and summoned the house to the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Speech read on the opening of Parliament.

The SPEAKER, who was attired in his state robes, accompanied by the members present, immediately left, and proceeded to the House of Lords. On their return the house adjourned.

At a quarter before four o'clock the SPEAKER resumed the chair. The attendance of members was rather numerous; there appeared about an equal number on both sides.

The following new members took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. Warburton, for the borough of Kendal; Mr. Pattison, for the city of London; Mr. Campbell, for the city of Salisbury; Mr. P. Butler, for the county of Kilkenny; Mr. D. McNeill, for Argyllshire.

On the motion of Sir T. FREMANTLE, new writs were ordered for the northern division of the county of Wilts, in the room of Sir F. Burdett, deceased; and for the borough of Devizes, in the room of Mr. Sotheron, who, since his election, had accepted the office of one of the stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir R. Peel entered the house shortly before five o'clock, and was loudly cheered.

The SPEAKER having read her Majesty's most gracious Speech on the opening of Parliament,

Lord CLIVE rose and moved, that a humble Address be presented to her Majesty, in answer to the Speech which had just been read. The noble lord took a review of all the leading facts in the Royal Speech, and expressed his opinion that it must prove most satisfactory to the country at large. It was most satisfactory to know that the friendly relations of this country with foreign powers remained unchanged. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's recent visit to France would no doubt tend to cement the pacific and friendly feeling which existed between these two great nations. (Hear, hear, hear.) Each succeeding year he hoped would prove the permanency of the peace which had been concluded. The noble lord then remarked on peace with China, and the successful termination of hostilities in that part of the world, under the able management of Sir H. Pottinger, and after remarking on other subjects contained in the Royal Speech, in conclusion moved that a loyal and dutiful Address be presented to her Majesty in answer to her most gracious Speech. The noble lord then read the Address, which was an echo of the Speech.

Mr. CARDWELL seconded the address in an able and eloquent speech, and was much cheered. The hon. member congratulated the house on the present aspect of the country. Trade and commerce were improving. There was a surplus revenue, and national prosperity was returning. (Hear.) He most cordially seconded the address so ably moved by his noble friend.

The SPEAKER then read the address at length, after which,

Mr. HUME rose and complained of the house being called upon to return an answer to the Royal Speech within a few hours after it was delivered. He alleged, that although some improvement in our manufacturing interest had taken place, it could not be substantial, or permanent, nor would the country be relieved from its present destitute condition until the restrictions in our tariff were altered. He regretted, therefore, that no observations in relation to the Corn-laws had been made in the Royal Speech. He urged also, that in the present time of profound peace, a reduction of taxation should be made without interference with the public creditor. He condemned the Income Tax, and called for a large decrease of the expenditure of the country, especially in reference to the army, navy, and artillery. He also warmly deprecated the course pursued by Government in relation to Ireland, and declared that if the evils of that country were not redressed, he would vote for a Repeal of the Union. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the "provision" laws should be considered and dealt with.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD then moved an amendment to the address, to the effect that no grant of public money should be made until the grievances of the manufacturing population had been inquired into, and relieved.

Mr. WARBURTON said he would vote in favour of the amendment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the amendment, but said he would bring on his motion in reference to Ireland, immediately after the trials there had concluded. He made marked allusion to the pacific state in which Ireland had been while the late Administration was in power; and observed that he would be much surprised if Government should intimate their intention of continuing the existing Corn-laws.

Sir R. PEEL condemned the principle of refusing the supplies as gross and unwarrantable. He congratulated the house on the position of our foreign relations. Government was determined that no new debt should be contracted, and, with regard to the Corn-laws, ministers contemplated no alteration. By the official returns it was evident that there was no material fluctuation in price, and that was a most important matter. He contended that the present laws had the effect of giving uniformity of prices, and resisted the notion of Mr. Crawford's amendment.

After a few observations from Mr. Wyse, Mr. Gibson, Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Mark Phillips, Mr. Cobden, Colonel Rawdon, and Mr. Hindley, two divisions took place.

The numbers were, for Mr. Crawford's amendment—

For the Amendment	29
Against it	285
Majority	—256

 On the second (Mr. Hume's) amendment—

For the amendment	49
Against it	235
Majority	—186

 The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The house met to-day at half-past twelve o'clock. The attendance of Peers was not numerous.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD read prayers, after which their lordships waited until nearly two o'clock without transacting any business.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at the house shortly before two o'clock, when the Peers present left, and went in procession to Buckingham Palace, to present the address agreed to last night, in answer to her Majesty's Speech on the opening of Parliament.

The house, on the motion of the Earl of SHAFFESBURY, then adjourned until half-past three o'clock on Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Several petitions on private bills were presented, and notices of motion given.

Mr. WALLACE rose to bring forward a motion on the right of petition:—"That the practice of the house on the presentation of petitions complaining of the grievances of the people be altered, so that in future petitions may be publicly discussed at the time of their presentation; and that any rule or order of the house which controls or prohibits the discussion of the petitions of the people at the time of their presentation be rescinded." The sessional order on this subject having been read by the Clerk at the table, the Hon. Gentleman proceeded to say that it was his intention to move, in conformity with the terms of the motion he had just read to the House, that that order be rescinded; but as the question had been often discussed, he did not feel it necessary to occupy much of the public time in addressing himself to it.

Dr. BOWRING fully agreed with his hon. friend. It could not escape the observation of hon. gentlemen, that there was a growing indisposition on the part of the people for petitioning that house, and he, therefore, cordially seconded the motion.

Sir R. PEEL felt a little surprised at the observation of the hon. gentleman who last addressed the house, that there was a growing disposition to withhold petitions from the House of Commons. He (Sir R. Peel) did not think that there was any disposition on the part of the people to withhold petitions from the House of Commons.

Mr. BROTHERTON said he was convinced that the discussion on petitions, when presenting them, was impracticable.

Mr. WALLACE said that all he had heard on both sides of the house had not changed his opinion that the people out of the house would be glad to have the rule rescinded. He would withdraw his motion for the present, but at another time he would show the house that the rule ought to be modified.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Sir G. CLERK moved the usual sessional orders.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said, some of these standing orders were so much at variance with the practice of the house, that Government ought to revise them. When the house had laid down rules for the guidance of its proceedings, those rules should be strictly adhered to; but such was far from being the case.

Colonel WYNDHAM defended the aristocracy and the agricultural interest. After a few words from Mr. CHRISTIE and other hon. members, the orders were agreed to.

Lord CLIVE brought up the report of the Address.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD objected to the paragraph about the Union, which was a subject which ought not to be introduced at all pending the proceedings now going forward in Ireland. He moved as an amendment the expunging of all the words having reference to the Union.

After a few words from Mr. FRENCH, The O'CONNOR DON considered that the paragraph in question might bias the jury now sitting in Dublin, and thus have an effect upon the trials.

Sir ROBERT PEEL contended that the Address was totally free from anything objectionable.

After a few words from Mr. BLEWITT, Mr. ROEBUCK denounced the conduct of the Attorney-General for Ireland, in reference to the challenge he had sent to Mr. Fitzgibbon, in very severe terms, and asked Sir Robert Peel whether he meant to dismiss him.

Sir ROBERT PEEL condemned the strong language made use of by the member for Bath, in speaking of the Irish Attorney-General. It was impossible to defend the act of which he had been guilty, but it was done in a moment of irritation and under great provocation. Ministers had taken no steps, and did not mean to take any for the dismissal of the learned gentleman.

After a few words from Mr. Wyse, Lord Eliot, and Captain Bernal, Lord STANLEY said that it would be improper to agree to such a motion in the absence of a public officer, a member of that house, and at such a time as the present. Allowance ought to be made for the infirmities of temper which had been so severely and systematically tried in the case of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY supported the motion, and contended that for the last act done, independently of all his other blameable acts, the Attorney-General ought to be at once ignominiously dismissed.

Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion, and argued that, even if such a matter were to be discussed at all, the present was the most unfit occasion and period for such discussion.

Mr. WARD supported the motion.

Mr. SHAW defended the Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr. STOCKE, Lord INGESTRE, and others, eulogised his kindness of disposition and his talents as a lawyer.

Mr. BROTHERTON trusted that the house would speedily legislate on the irregular practice of sending challenges.

Mr. CURTIS condemned the conduct of the Irish Attorney-General, but did not think he ought to be dismissed.

After some observations from Mr. S. O'BRIEN, Mr. DUNCOMBE made, and subsequently withdrew an amendment in reference to the franchise; and the house adjourned at ten o'clock.

THE PORTRAITS.

LORD ELDON is the grandson of the distinguished Lord Chancellor. His lordship was born in 1805, and married the daughter of the first Lord Feversham. His lordship ceased to be a member of the House of Commons, as Viscount Encombe, on his noble grandfather being raised to an earldom, in 1821.

LORD HILL is the nephew of the late General Lord Hill, who died at the close of 1842. His lordship was born in 1800, and married the daughter of Joseph Glegg, Esq. His lordship ceased to be a member of the House of Commons, as Sir Rowland Hill, in 1842, on succeeding to the title.

VISCOUNT CLIVE, who sits for North Salop, is the eldest son of the Earl of Powis; his lordship was born in 1818, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Cambridge, in 1842. His lordship was first returned for the county of Salop, in 1843, on the succession of Sir Rowland Hill to the peerage.

Mr. CARDWELL, who sits for Clitheroe, is the son of John Cardwell, Esq., late of Liverpool, merchant, and was born in 1813. Mr. Cardwell was not returned at the general election in 1841; but on petition, in 1842, was declared duly elected, ousting Mr. Wilson. Mr. Cardwell was late a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; was a double first-class man in 1835; is a barrister, and goes the Northern Circuit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, JAN. 30.

SPAIN.

The accounts received during the last few days from Spain are far from satisfactory. In Madrid the Progressists have gained a signal victory in the election over the Ministerial candidates. The capital has 7013 voters, 3687 of whom voted for M. Olazaga. The election for senators was equally unfortunate, the Ministerial candidate having only 2988 votes. The Progressists, elated with their success, openly declare their determination to upset the present order of things; they hold nightly sittings, and secret agents have been sent into every department. One of their tactics is to get up addresses to Queen Christina, entreating her to return to Spain; they anticipate that her presence will either irritate the mass of the people, or that she will be forced to join them in turning out the Ministers, and cleansing the palace of the intriguing Camarilla. Their agents are also overrunning the Basque Provinces, promising a restoration of the "Fueros," provided the Basques openly declare against Narvaez. The army is also being secretly worked, and it is supposed that the resignation tendered by General Concha of his high post of Inspector-General of Infantry is in some way connected with these manoeuvres.

The nomination of General Serrano as Inspector-General of Cavalry has astonished many of his friends, and caused him to be looked on with suspicion by all parties. In Saragossa the Progressists have declared themselves; the militia, notwithstanding the terms of the capitulation, refused giving up their arms, and on the evening of the 22nd there were some disturbances in the fortress: all was, however, quiet on the 23rd, and the arms were taken from the militia. The Ministers, to support themselves in power, are cajoling the Clergy. Already have they restored the Archbishops of Seville and San Jago to their dioceses; and they now seriously contemplate placing one of the members of the Church in the Ministry, as Minister of Religion. They also promise to re-organize the navy, reduced to one ship of the line, badly mounted, and dreadfully out of repair; four frigates, not fit for sea; two frigates, disarmed; nine brigs; two corvettes; three steamers; fifteen coasting schooners; and nine light transports.

Catalonia is again in a state of commotion. Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the mountains.

ITALY.

There has been a great exchange of couriers between St. Petersburg and Rome. On the 15th, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was introduced to the Pope by the Austrian Ambassador.

GERMANY.

There is no truth in the report that serious disturbances had broken out in Posen; the arrest of some Russian deserters gave rise to the rumour. Within the last month the number of Russian deserters who have crossed the Prussian frontier has been very considerable.

The King of Prussia has given orders for the foundation of a *Conservatoire de Musique*, similar to that of Paris; his Majesty has granted for that purpose 300,000 crowns.

FRANCE.

The scenes which have disgraced the Chamber of Deputies during the discussion on the Address will never be forgotten: all parties are to blame—the Minister and the Opposition; the Minister for wishing to brand as infamous the conduct of honourable men, however wild and speculative may be their political opinions—the Opposition for interrupting the Minister for Foreign Affairs when explaining a grave accusation brought against him by the Legitimists.

The Chamber of Deputies has fallen in the estimation of the public—M. Guizot has been greatly blamed. It was a very imprudent act for him to stigmatize the visit to London, when his conscience must have upbraided him with the visit to Ghent. The only difference being, according to M. Guizot's own showing, that he was certain Napoleon would be obliged to fly, that he anticipated Waterloo—the Legitimists had not the same excuse. The paragraph against the Legitimists, with the obnoxious words, was carried by the decision of the President, although the number who rose for and against it was doubtful. The important question now took place—the voting of the whole Address—there were 410 members present, 220 voted for the Address, and 190 against it, leaving the ministers a majority of 30. The Legitimists, about 27 or 28, retired; had they voted the ministers would have been in a minority! and this on a vote of confidence, for as such is considered the Address. M. Guizot will not retire, but his position is anything but safe; within the last few days, M. Molé's residence has been visited by many of the most influential members. Yesterday, on the opening of the house, the President read letters from several Legitimists, tendering their resignation as deputies. That from M. Berryer ran thus:—"M. le President,—The last paragraph of the address voted in the sitting of the 27th of January, is, in our eyes, an attack on the independence and the dignity of the deputy. It having been found necessary to have a second trial on this question, in the midst of the assembly a striking and loyal protest was made. We come in our turn to protest, not against the insulting language, which cannot affect us, but against the violence which has been done us, in contempt of our rights and the guarantees of the liberty which was promised us by the declaration of August 7, 1830. Resolved to fulfil all our duties towards those who have elected us, towards our

country and ourselves, but visited with a real moral exclusion, it is not on us that can fall the responsibility of the determination which we are obliged to take. I hereby signify my resignation of my functions of deputy of Marseilles.—Berryer." The Marquis de Larochejacquelin, Duke de Valmy, and M. de Larey were short; they merely said, "I hereby signify my resignation," &c. It is more than probable that all these gentlemen will be re-elected; if so, the position of the house will be compromised. To-day the ministers presented a bill containing nineteen articles, for regulating the police and service on the different railroads.

I have lived in Paris many years, and never remember so dull a carnival—our theatres are deserted, few of our fashionable saloons are open; in short *on s'ennuie à mourir*.

The Earl of Westmoreland is giving a series of morning concerts in Berlin. His saloons are honoured by the Royal Family and the *élite* of the Prussian capital.

It appears certain that the Bishop of Versailles has refused the Archbishopric of Rouen.

M. Barthe has been named Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies in the room of Count Bastard, deceased.

The funeral of Marshal Drouet, Count d'Erlon, took place yesterday; it was attended by all the Marshals in Paris, the Corps Diplomatique, the Council of State, &c. &c. The pall was borne by Marshals Molitor and Gerard, and Generals Berthe, Zéne, and Barrois.

M. Charles Nodier was also buried yesterday. The pall was borne by the Minister of Instruction and Messrs. Etienne, Lebrun, and Victor Hugo, members of the French Academy.

A serious accident took place on Sunday at the Paris station of the Orleans Railway. The baggage train, with a diligence for passengers, which left Orleans on Saturday night, on arriving at nine o'clock at the terminus, got off the rails. The diligence, in which were seven passengers, was overturned, and two of them killed on the spot; the rest escaped without injury.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Her Majesty the Queen has slept at intervals during the night, the fever and eruption have disappeared, and the latter has begun to scale off.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26.—The papers contain long descriptions of the fête given by the King in the theatre, which was fitted up with great splendour for the occasion. The number of persons invited was 3350.

AMERICA.

The packet-ship Ashburton, Captain Hattleston, cast anchor in the Mersey, at seven o'clock on Monday evening last. She left New York on the 10th ult., and brought ten cabin and thirty steerage passengers.

Captain Burrows, of the George Washington, died mid passage out, of brain fever. His wife was on board, in delicate health.

On the 3rd ult., in the House of Representatives, Mr. Rhett offered a resolution, instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill reducing the duties immediately on all importations which, by the present tariff, exceed 30 per cent., to 30 per cent., and, within two years, on all articles, to 20 per cent., and provided that such duties shall be levied solely for revenue. The House refused to adopt the resolution by a vote of 57 to 112. There was, also, another proposition submitted, that the same committee revise the present tariff, and report a bill based entirely upon the principle of revenue, which was lost by a vote of 83 to 84. On the following day a notice, by Mr. Tibbatts, for reconsidering the vote by which the House refused to adopt the resolution, was again lost. Other efforts were made, during the day, to accomplish the same object by resolutions of various forms, but which, however, were all voted down. Mr. Hughes, of Mo., introduced a bill, which was read, and ordered to be printed, providing for the establishment of a territorial government over the territory of Oregon. In the Senate, on the 5th, a very spirited debate arose on the adoption of the resolutions calling upon the President of the United States to report to the Senate copies of any correspondence which may have been given by the Executive to the American Minister to this country, on the subject of the title to the Oregon territory, since the 4th of March, 1841, and copies of any correspondence which passed between the Government of the United States and ours, in relation to the same subject. The resolution was postponed until the 8th ult. The message of the Governor of Pennsylvania is regarded as a stuffing, tricky sort of document. He talks a great deal of the resources of the State; and yet, as the *New York Herald* justly observes, "He gives excuses for the non-payment of its debts that would disgrace the lowest loafer in the city, or even the worst pickpocket in its own penitentiary."

By the New York papers of the 4th ultimo, the Governor of New York had opened the proceedings of that state at Albany in a long message. He states the public debt to be upwards of 23,000,000 of dollars.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MONTE VIDEO.—The latest intelligence from Monte Video depicts the extreme wretchedness of that besieged city. Pacheco-y-Obes had called upon the inhabitants, on the failure of Vasque's financial scheme, for voluntary donations of their jewels and plate, which had been partially responded to. The aid derived from this spoliation will enable the besieged to hold out a little longer than was expected. The news from the army under the command of General Acquia announces that Rivera, who was leading the Riveristas in person, had been twice beaten, whilst Gomez had driven the remnants of Silva's division into the territory of Brazil, where it was supposed they would lay down their arms.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN V. HOLT AND BRANDER.

On Monday these two defendants appeared on the floor of the court to receive judgment on the verdict of guilty, which had been pronounced against them at the sittings of the last term upon a criminal information, filed at the suit of the Duke of Brunswick, for the publication of a number of libels upon his Serene Highness in the columns of the *Age*. A great many affidavits were put in on the part of the defendants, some of which came from persons residing in the neighbourhood of Christchurch, where the defendant Brander lived. These affidavits gave that defendant a good character, the deponents declaring that they did not believe that the defendant would wilfully be guilty of libelling any one. Brander purchased shares in the paper in 1837, and did not actively interfere in its management. On the part of Holt, it was stated that he had offered to the Duke the columns of the *Age*, in order to insert therein any refutation he might think proper of the remarks there made upon him. Mr. Platt and Mr. Chambers having severally addressed the Court for the defendants, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Wordsworth, spoke in aggravation. Mr. Justice Patteson, then, at considerable length, delivered the sentence of the Court, consigning Mr. Holt to the Queen's Bench prison for twelve calendar months, and Mr. Brander for three months.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.—On Saturday an inquest took place before Mr. Wakley, on the body of William Chantry, Esq., aged 23, at his residence in Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road. The deceased was entitled to large property, and had only just completed his studies. It appeared in evidence that John Locklock was passing the deceased's house, when a female servant rushed out, exclaiming that her master was cutting his throat. He then followed the servant up stairs, and found the deceased in his bed-room, standing before a looking-glass, still cutting his throat with a razor, and the glass and the person of the deceased were covered with blood. The deceased then staggered, and waved his hands and arms to and fro, after which he fell down and died in five or six minutes. Mr. Knaggs, a surgeon, was called in, who said he had no doubt deceased had died from loss of blood; the wound in his throat was immediately beneath his chin, five or six inches long, and so deep that the root of the tongue was severed. It appeared from the evidence that for some time the deceased had been depressed in spirit, in consequence of which his sister, who lived with him, ordered the razors, guns, and pistols, to be removed from his room, which was done, with the exception of the razor he cut his throat with, which he must have kept locked up somewhere. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased had destroyed himself, but there was not sufficient evidence to prove the exact state of his mind at the time he did so.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Friday morning last, about half-past ten o'clock, a frightful accident occurred at Dinting viaduct, now in course of erection across Dinting Vale, a short distance from the present Glossop station, on the Sheffield and Manchester line. The viaduct is of great height, and comprises three stone arches, raised from massive abutments or pillars. One of the three arches, partly formed with stone, and resting on the centres and other supports, suddenly moved and oscillated, when, in a moment afterwards, the ponderous erection fell to the earth, carrying with it the immensely large stones already laid towards forming the arch, and producing a fearful sound, resembling the discharge of artillery guns. On the highest part of the centres, when they fell, stood two workmen, who were precipitated among the heavy stones, timber, and mortar. One of the men was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the elbow joint, with internal injuries, which brought on collapse, and in a few minutes the poor fellow ceased to exist. His fellow-sufferer was not so severely injured—fracture of the ribs had occurred; but with care and attention he is likely to recover. The cause of the accident had not been clearly ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY AT SPRINGFIELD.—On Sunday morning, as one of the luggage trains was proceeding from Colchester to London, on arriving at Springfield, by some accident the train got off the rails, and, after running about fifteen yards, some of the carriages, with the engine, were overturned. A number of labourers had been employed at the spot where the accident occurred in getting ballast for the repair of the line; and at the spot where the train appears to have run off, there has been a sort of temporary rail laid down, which was used by the workmen to carry the gravel out of the cutting, and the labourers were at work at the time. The mail train had passed over the spot about an hour before, but fortunately no accident occurred. The engine and tender were both thrown on their sides, and Wm. Scott, the stoker, fell under the former and was killed upon the spot, and it was a long time before his body could be extricated. The engine-driver, a man named William Henney, was very severely cut and scalded, and has since died in consequence of the injuries he received. Both men are married and have large families. Two valuable bullocks were also killed. An inquest was held on Monday, and after hearing a few witnesses, the Coroner adjourned it for a week.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CORNWALL.—Pursuant to advertisement a public meeting of the shareholders and others interested in the construction of a railway through Cornwall, was held on Friday, in the Town Hall, Truro, for the purpose of receiving a report from the provisional committee, and devising such plans as may be needful for the carrying out this important measure. The Earl of Falmouth was called to the chair. The report stated that Mr. W. M. Tweedy and Mr. Bond had had an interview with the Directors of the Great Western Railway, who informed them that they had determined on giving assistance to a south line from Exeter to Plymouth, and that they would be ready also to give assistance to an extension of the line from Plymouth to Falmouth, but that they would give no assistance whatever to a central line from Exeter, through Devon and Cornwall. The committee, therefore, were strongly of opinion, that a south line from Plymouth through Cornwall would be the most eligible, and affording also the best prospect of giving a return for the capital that might be invested. The amount subscribed in the county was stated to be nearly £70,000, a greater amount than had been subscribed towards a railway in any other locality except in Lancashire and London. Much discussion followed, Sir C. Lemon thinking the formation of a company under present circumstances premature. Mr. Pendarves, M.P., Mr. Trellif, Mr. Turner, M.P., and other gentlemen, supported the adoption of the report, which was ultimately carried unanimously.

DOVER.—COMPLETION OF THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, about half-past twelve o'clock, numbers were seen wending their way towards the cliffs to witness the arrival of the first train from London, and a few minutes after the King Lear was seen to emerge from the Shakespeare tunnel, with carriages containing W. Cubitt, Esq., and several assistant engineers, and other persons, who were loudly cheered as they passed the viaduct and the short tunnel under Arch Cliff Fort, to the site of the terminus, where they alighted; after a short stay they returned to Folkestone, and indeed made three trips to and fro. The entire line is therefore now completed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—INCENDIARY FIRES.—During the present week information has been received at Bow-street, that some evil-disposed person or persons wilfully and maliciously set fire to a thatched hovel, in the occupation of the Hon. and Rev. H. Tollemache, at Harrington, Northamptonshire. Also, about seven o'clock the same evening another thatched hovel was set fire to in the same lordship, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Cheney, whereby the hovels were entirely consumed. A reward of £100 has been offered by the Hon. Charles Tollemache for the discovery of the incendiaries. Also, about one o'clock on the morning of Friday last, the 26th ult., a large wheat-rick in the farmyard of Mr. John Mersey, in the parish of Desborough, Northamptonshire, was wilfully set fire to, and the whole destroyed, with a deal of other valuable agricultural property.

GREAT FREE-TRADE DEMONSTRATION AT WAKEFIELD.—On Wednesday the promised "demonstration" of the friends of free trade and the abolition of the Corn-Laws, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was made. The theatre selected for this truly magnificent display was the noble hall of the Corn Exchange, which was most judiciously and tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Seats were provided for 623 in all, and the gallery opposite the chair was reserved for ladies exclusively. J. G. Marshall, Esq., presided as chairman; the vice-chairmen being H. H. Stansfield, George Craven, F. Schwann, and F. Carbutt, Esquires. On the right of the chairman sat Lord Morpeth, D. Gaskell, Esq., Colonel Thompson, George Wilson, — Grimstone, William Hand, George Oxley, T. Bazeley, E. Baines, &c. On the left were Richard Cobden, Esq., the Mayor of Leeds, John Bright, &c. The cloth having been removed, the ladies entered the gallery, and were loudly applauded. As soon as order was restored, grace having been said, the Chairman rose and gave "The health of her most gracious Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with nine times nine. The first toast was not given till seven.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the conclusion of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, Mr. O'Connell repaired to the Conciliation Hall, to be present at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday contains the following curious and characteristic letter:—"To Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Prime Minister.—Travellers' Bar, Queen's Bench, Jan. 30th, 1844.—Sir—Having had great practice in restoring the peace of Ireland among the Terry Alts and Whitefeet, among their midnight woods, and bogs, and morasses, and mountains, during their two insurrections, I hereby volunteer my services in trying to prevent her Majesty's Irish Attorney-General—the first law officer of the Crown (an office held by illustrious Norbury)—from using and threatening physical force and violence in the Court of Queen's Bench, where her Majesty is presumed to be present in person.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS STEEL, O'Connell's Head Pacifier of Ireland."

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The untiring lessee of this chief of *English* dramatic establishments thinks his bill of fare never is too good, or, indeed, good enough, for his friends and patrons, so he has engaged the man *sui generis* who has had no prototype, and is not likely to have a successful imitator—the inimitable John Parry—to sing, or musically recite, his extraordinary combinations of science, wit, and harmless drollery on alternate nights. We have already expressed our opinion, at some length, of this very gifted artiste, and can only add that he is as mirth-provoking in the theatre as he is in any other of his ubiquitous residences.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday last, a long-promised drama from the fertile brain of Mr. Leman Rede, was produced at this house, entitled "The Profligate," and met with unqualified success. The subject of the story is melodramatic, and in the main presents no new feature, but abounds in ingenious combination. The incident of the first act consists in the *Profligate*, Viscount Ormonde's desertion of his lady, and elopement with another. That hiatus so necessary to the probabilities of modern melodrama takes place, and there is consequently a lapse of eleven years between the first and second acts, when we are conveyed to Naples, where the guilty pair are residing, but not living together. By a convenient accident, which only happens on the stage, it turns out that the forsaken wife of the *Profligate* is also there with her daughter, who, under the assumption of a foreign name of *Signora Violetta*, attains to the position of a *Prima Donna* at the Theatre San Carlos. A young English tourist of fortune falls in love with her, and offers her honourable addresses. The *Profligate*, however, advises him to carry her off by force, not knowing her to be his own child. This discovery is at last made, the repentant father rescues her from bandits, and a general reconciliation makes all parties happy. There is an underplot of great humour and spirit, which was admirably performed by Miss Lebutt, Mr. Fenton, and Mr. Wild. The part of the *Profligate* was most admirably sustained by Mr. J. Webster. The piece altogether was most effective; abounding in situation, sentiment, and pointed dialogue. The scenery is extremely good. No doubt it will have a long and highly-deserved run.

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

We are happy to report favourably of this month's *Magazines*: for a dull book is as disadvantageous to a journalist as it is worthless to a purchaser. The magazines, then, partake of the springy season, and teem with life and pleasure.

MARTIN CHuzzlewit is brimful of the author's best writing: he brings Tom Pinch up to London; his leaving Salisbury, the coach, and the road, are all capably sketched at a railway rate; "the swaggering, rakish, dissipated, London coach, up all night, and lying by all day," is a genuine touch of descriptive humour; but the entire scene on the road bristles with real life, the country is charmingly glanced at, and the light and shade of the pages are really beautiful. Pinch's visit to John Westlock, in Fumival's-inn, is another home for Box; and Tom's call upon his sister, the governess, is an amusing, would-be-geetel phase. In the next chapter we return to the thread-bare Mr. Nadgett, man of mystery to the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company:—

Mr. Nadgett made a mysterious change about this time in his mysterious life: for whereas he had, until now, been first seen every morning coming down Cornhill, so exactly like the Nadgett of the day before, as to occasion a popular belief that he never went to bed, or took his clothes off, he was now first seen in Holborn, coming out of Kingsgate-street; and it was soon discovered that he actually went every morning to a barber's shop in that street, to get shaved; and that the barber's name was Sweddepe. He seemed to make appointments with the man who never came, to meet him at this barber's; for he would frequently take long spells of waiting in the shop, and would ask for pen and ink, and pull out his pocket-book, and be very busy over it for an hour at a time. Mrs. Gamp and Mr. Sweddepe had many deep discourses on the subject of this mysterious customer; but they usually agreed that he had speculated too much, and was keeping out of the way. He must have appointed the man who never kept his word, to meet him at another new place too; for one day he was found, for the first time, by the waiter at the Mourning Coach-Horse, the House-of-call for Undertakers, down in the city there, making figures with a pipe-stem in the sawdust of a clean spittoon; and declined to call for anything on the ground of expecting a gentleman presently. As the gentleman was not honourable enough to keep his engagement he came again next day, with his pocket-book in such a state of distention that he was regarded in the bar as a man of large property. After that, he repeated his visits every day, and had so much writing to do, that he made nothing of emptying a capacious leaden inkstand in two sittings. Although he never talked much, still by being there among the regular customers, he made their acquaintance; and in course of time became quite inti-

mate with Mr. Tacker, Mr. Mould's forger; and even with Mr. Mould himself, who often said he was a long-headed man, a dry one, a salt fish, a deep file, a rasper; and made him the subject of many other flattering encomiums. The proceedings of "the Disinterested" crew with Jonas, and Tig, and Montague's wives, must be passed over, though merely to hint that Tom Pinch's "going astray" in London occupies the remaining chapter. The number, from first to last, is excellent: each line is full of life, and there is a current of freshness in every page.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is various and agreeable both in its text and illustrations. "A Paper on the British Museum" contains some pleasant and clever quizzing of the Egyptian antiquities. "The Broken-hearted Club" is much too long for its merit. "Titus, the Gardener, or the Demon Gooseberry," is a piece of banter on the hobby of gooseberry growing. Dr. Roden has contributed eight pages of "Travel and Talk of Naples," &c. &c., in which a severe parallel is drawn of the deaths of Caraccioli and the Duke of Enghien. We have but space for one quotation.—

TO CHARLES DICKENS,

ON HIS "CHRISTMAS CAROL."

Honour to Genius! when its lofty speech
Stirs through the soul, and wakes its echoing strings:
But honour tenfold! when its day-words reach
The selfish heart, and there let loose the springs
Of pity, gushing blood-warm from a breach
Rent in its close-bound, stony coverings.
Yea! tenfold honour, and the love of men,
The kind, the good, attend on Genius then,
And bless and sanctify those words divine.
Such words, Charles Dickens, truly have been thine;
And thou hast earned true glory with all love:
Long may the torch of Christmas gladly shine
Upon thy home, while voices from above
Music thy carol and again impart
Mirth and good tidings to the poor man's heart. W. W. G.

We are glad to perceive that the Editor will resume his "Chronicles of Clovermook" next month.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE, No. 2.—As the Editor did not fail to "take care of No. 1," so he has not neglected its successor. It opens with one of his breathing and burning poems—"The Lady's Dream," in which there is remarkably intense power. The other poetical contributions are by Miss Frances Brown, and Mr. Charles Mackay. Among the prose papers, "Ebebe's Widow, a Romance of Crooked Lane," is entitled to prime notice; it is a very pretty tale.

"The Lady's Dream," by the way, is a severe rebuke of the over-worked needlewomen, whose care is only just now awakening public sympathy: a phantom comes to the lady's bedside:—

"And oh! these maidens young,
Who wrought in that dreary room,
With figures drooping, and spectres thin,
And cheeks without a bloom;—
And the voice that cried, 'For the pomp of pride,
We haste to an early tomb!'"

Alas! I have walked through life
Too heedless where I trod;
Nay, helping to trample my fellow worm,
And fill the burial sod—
Forgetting that even the sparrow falls
Not unmark'd of God!

I dressed as the nobles dress,
In cloth of silver and gold,
With silk, and satin, and costly furs,
In many an ample fold;
But I never remembered the naked limbs
That froze with winter's cold.
The wounds I might have heal'd!
The human sorrow and smart!
And yet it never was in my soul
To play so ill a part:
But evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart!"

The illustration to this poem, "The Church-porch scene of Gray's Elegy," is an exquisite engraving by Joseph Williams.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY opens, as heretofore, with Mr. Smith's "Scattergood Family," with an illustration by Leech. The descriptive portion of these chapters is even an improvement upon the commencement of the story. The incidents are Scattergood's theatrical engagement—"The Mysteries of Pantomime and Merchant Tailors' School." Here is a sound homely piece of observation:—

"There are few more pleasant things in life, in this matter-of-fact conventional world of ours, than taking a child for the first time to a pantomime; there is nothing that re-opens the spring of old feelings and recollections with such a burst of gladness, however closed up and encrusted over the well may be, by rust accumulated from the damp of disappointment, and the chill of worldly buffeting and unrealized hope. Their mirth is truly glorious: glorious from its purity and reality: glorious from its inspiring effects upon our own hippled and tarnished spirits. And heaven forbid there should be any whose withered sympathies are not refreshed by it; for they must either be proof against all pleasant emotions, or never have known what a home was, when they numbered no more years than the joyous children around them."

There is an episodal tale in this paper which is of a very superior merit. The next attractive paper is Mr. John Fisher Murray's "Physiology of London;" though it strongly reminds us of the same writer in another magazine. There is a pleasant gossiping paper, entitled "The Divan," a sort of kitchen-drawer of the number, which will find many readers: it is smart, and droll in places.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART is a periodical of a very different class to those we have just noticed. It is a factorial record of the progress of science during the past year, and contains some hundreds of abstracts of Discoveries and Improvements in Mechanical Science and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electrical and Chemical Science, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Physical Geography, and the Astronomical and Meteorological Phenomena of the past year. It is scarcely possible to give the reader an idea of the interest compressed within the 288 pages of this work: it is, at once, sound and attractive; and its popularity is best attested by this being the sixth volume of the series. It is embellished with a portrait of Professor Liebig, and a vignette of Mr. Babbage's Calculating Machine.

DR. SWINEY.

This eccentric person died, under very extraordinary circumstances, on Sunday week, at his residence, No. 9, Grove-street, Camden Town, where he had resided for fifteen years. Strange stories are related of his birth, though he was acknowledged to be the son of the late Admiral Swiney. He was a relative of the great chemist, the late Sir Humphry Davy. His age was about fifty, and not having shavard for the last two years, "his beard descending, swept his aged breast." He lived in almost complete seclusion, his house having but another inmate, a female, his housekeeper. He went abroad not more than four or five times a-year. On Sunday morning, becoming nearly insensible, his housekeeper called in Mr. Knaggs, surgeon, of High-street, who, having succeeded in rallying deceased a little, prescribed for him, but he would not take the medicine, and died shortly afterwards.

The statement in the newspapers, that he died of voluntary starvation, is incorrect; his disease was of the heart, and to such an extent, that the medical men present at the post mortem examination were surprised that he could have so long survived.

Neither was Dr. Swiney of miserly habits, as has been related; he lived in a respectable street, and his house had every appearance of decent and cleanly comfort, without ostentation. His eccentricity bordered on insanity; so that his will is likely to become the cause of immediate litigation.

Dr. Swiney died possessed of considerable property. He has willed £5,000 to the trustees of the British Museum for the establishment of a lectureship on geology; and a similar sum to the Society of Arts, out of which the first freeholder, whether in England, Ireland, or Scotland, that shall reclaim and bring into cultivation the largest amount of waste land, is to receive one hundred guineas, to be presented in a goblet of equal value. This prize gift is to be renewed quinquennially. The testator has appointed five executors, gentlemen of high eminence in literature, art, and science, to carry out his last requests.

The provisions for Dr. Swiney's funeral were very eccentric. He was buried, according to his desire, on Monday last, in the cemetery of St. Martin's, Pratt-street. From the residence of the deceased to the burial-ground, a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile, the number of persons congregated to witness the funeral procession was so great, that a large body of police of the S division, under Mr. Superintendent Carter and Inspector Aggs, were obliged to be present, to keep anything like order. By the will, the girls were to be chosen as mourners by the chief executor; and to each of them was bequeathed a legacy of £20, besides a similar amount to buy dresses for the three. About a quarter before two, the funeral cortege made its appearance; and, agreeably to the will of the deceased, the coffin was covered with yellow cloth, studded with white nails. On getting into the street, a yellow velvet pall, edged with white silk, was thrown over it. Immediately after the coffin came three young girls, the eldest about fourteen years, and the other two about twelve years of age. They were habited in white (according to the will), with violet-coloured cloaks. Their head-dress consisted of straw bonnets, trimmed with white satin ribbon. The dresses had a most singular appearance, the wearers appearing more like a party proceeding to a

wedding than mourners of a funeral. After these came the mutes, and then the real mourners, habited, not in yellow cloaks, as previously announced, but in the usual mourning habit. In this order, the cavalcade proceeded to the burial-ground, the crowd being so dense that it was with the greatest difficulty it could proceed, police-officers going first to clear the way. On reaching the ground, there was



THE LATE DR. SWINEY.

much hissing and hooting. The service appointed for the burial of the dead was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Chaplin, the officiating minister, partly in the chapel and the remainder over the grave. At the conclusion of the ceremony, despite the efforts of the police, the mass of people round the chapel was so great, that the mourners were compelled to return in hired cabs to the late residence of the deceased. The mourners, of whom Dr. Cox was the chief, consisted of the executors and other friends of the deceased.

THE LATE JOSEPH STRUTT, ESQ.

In our paper of the 20th ult., we briefly recorded the demise of this venerable gentleman, which took place at his residence, in St. Peter's-street, Derby, on the 13th ult. He had been labouring under severe indisposition for some time past; but partially rallied, and was present in November last at the Town Council and County Meetings when congratulatory addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, in anticipation of their expected visit to Derbyshire, were adopted. He was also at the Railway Station, during the presentation of those addresses. The last time Mr. Strutt was seen in public was at a meeting of Commissioners under the Derby Improvement Act, on the 12th of December; on which occasion he attended for the purpose of recording his vote in favour of measures for improving the sanitary condition of his native town. Shortly after leaving the meeting, he had a relapse, from which he was not destined to recover. He expressed himself quite prepared for the final event, and arranged the details for his funeral (which he was anxious should be as private as possible) with a full consciousness of the awful change that awaited him, and with quiet submission to the Divine will.

The subject of this notice (in the main abridged from the *Derby Reporter*) was the third son of Mr. Jedediah Strutt, the ingenious inventor of the frame for making ribbed stockings, a partner of Sir Richard Arkwright, and a man distinguished for integrity, industry, and ingenuity. He was born in 1765, married in 1793, and left a widower in 1802. He died universally esteemed and lamented, in his 79th year, and has left one daughter, Isabel, wife of John Howard Galton, Esq., of Hadzord House, Worcestershire.

The lamented gentleman was the remaining partner in the firm of "William, George, and Joseph Strutt," whose high integrity and extensive commercial transactions have made their names familiar in all parts of the mercantile world. The large manufactures at Milford and Belper (now carried on by the descendants of this firm), are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the attention which is paid to the education and comfort of the operatives.

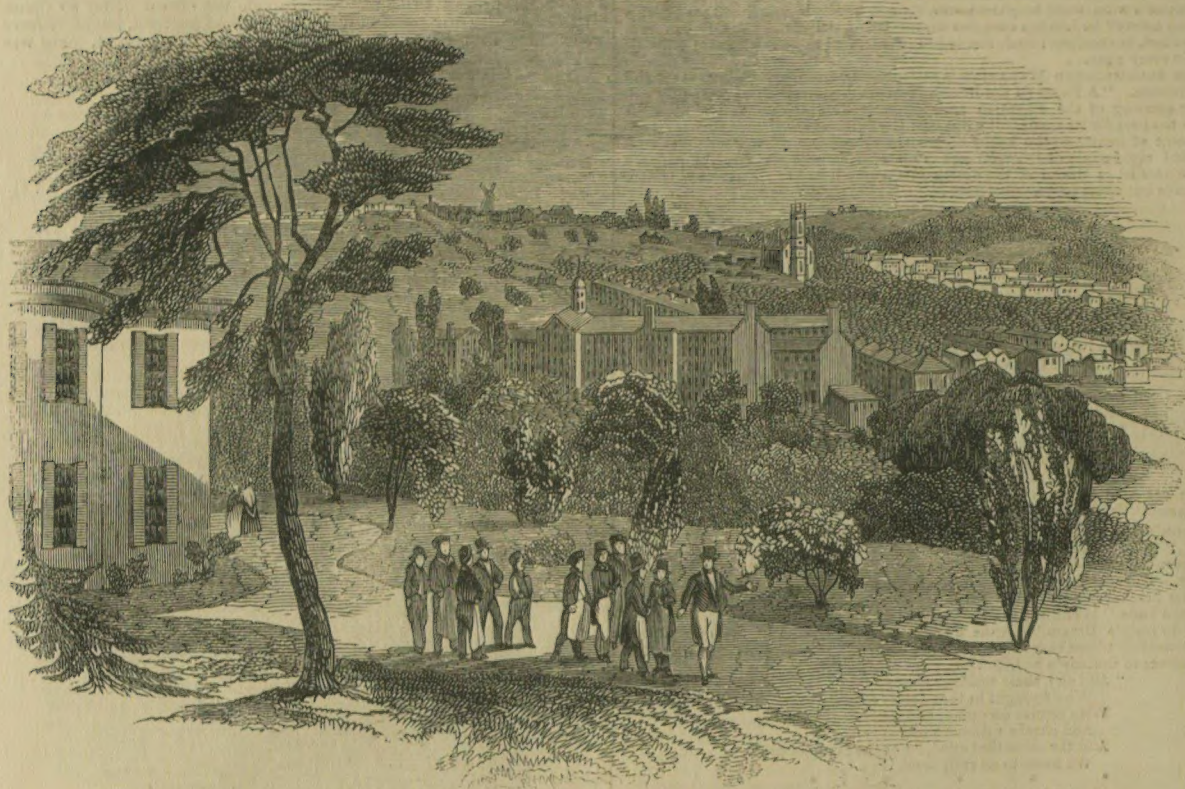
Throughout his whole career, Mr. Joseph Strutt was a firm friend and liberal supporter of institutions having for their object the promotion of useful knowledge. At Derby, the Mechanics' Institution (of which he was president) and the Luncheon School enlisted his warmest sympathies, as handsome donations in money, books, and paintings, testify; and he manifested considerable interest in the sabbath-school, connected with the Friar Gate Chapel (which, we understand, he was mainly instrumental in establishing), by giving rewards for meritorious conduct, and entertaining the children, at stated periods, in his pleasure-grounds. The Derby Infirmary, too—a noble charity, which remains a lasting monument of the ingenuity and benevolence of his elder brother, the late Mr. William Strutt, (an eminent philosopher, mechanic, and economist,)—was an object to which he devoted much attention. Literature and the Fine Arts found in the person of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt a munificent patron; and the public was allowed to participate in the enjoyment which the productions of art and the works of genius afforded to him. Uniform and consistent in his political opinions, he was also a sincere enquirer after truth; and the same sincerity and independence which distinguished his general character was manifested in his uncompromising assertion of his political principles. Throughout life he was a firm friend to the cause of Civil, Religious, and Commercial Freedom, and thus Rights of Industry.

The late Mr. Strutt was for some time Colonel of the Belper regiment of Local Militia, a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, an Alderman and a Magistrate of the Borough of Derby, and first Mayor under the Municipal Corporation Act.

The late lamented gentleman, belonging to a family which has been, by their public and private acts—their great enterprise in business—their upright and honourable dealings, and their general benevolence, held in the highest respect throughout this district—himself stood out with a character peculiarly his own, and exhibited a separate and independent kind of excellence. The Christian and charitable institutions, which constitute the truest glory of our age and country, were supported by him with noble generosity; and the extraordinary, the unique gift of the Arboretum, has made the association of his name with the town of Derby imperishable. An engraving of the Arboretum (planned by the late Mr. Loudon) will be found in No. 63 of our journal.

One feature in the character of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, which cannot have escaped notice, was his readiness to let others share—and even to invite them to share—the advantages which his wealth and position gave him. Hence his valuable collection of pictures, was thrown freely open for the indulgence of the public. Hence, too, a scene of beauty admirably adapted for healthful enjoyment and recreation, is presented to his fellow citizens, that they might enjoy the advantages usually confined to the wealthy. He had no gratifications in the unparticipated pleasures of a gloomy and solitary grandeur. He could not have been happy in such a solitude—his heart would have been imprisoned, and would have drooped for want of a generous communion with his kind. Is not this the truth which thousands can attest? Who has not seen his venerable countenance beaming with kindness and unfeigned delight, while looking on the crowds enjoying the pleasures which his liberality had provided for them? He loved the people, and was delighted to see them happy, and spared no efforts, and hesitated at no sacrifices, which would promote that happiness.

When men like Joseph Strutt are removed, a strong and wide-spread sensation is produced. All men are mourners. Something has been lost which is common to all, and in which all have an interest. It is not the loss of a household merely—it is a general loss. The influence of such a character spreads in ever enlarging circles, until the remotest share of society is reached by its undulations. It does not die with the individual; it is the property of man, and is stored in the treasury of that moral wealth which is composed of the accumulated contributions of the wise and virtuous of every age. In the Philanthropist of Derby,



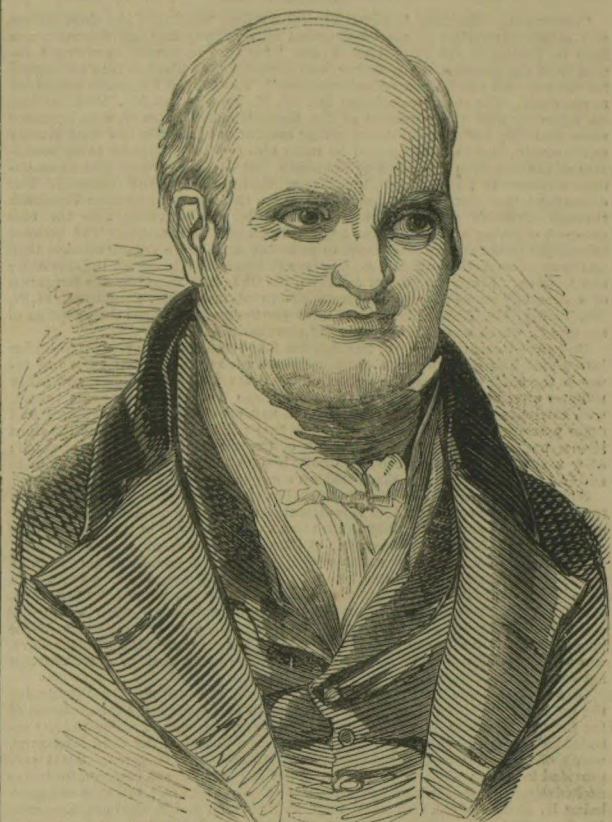
BELPER.

commerce has lost one of its most honourable representatives, the magistracy one of its most humane and upright members, society one of its greatest benefactors, and domestic life one of its sweetest examples.

The remains of Mr. Strutt were interred at eleven o'clock, on Saturday, the

26th ult., in the burial-ground of the Friar-gate Chapel, at Derby. The service was performed by the Rev. Noah Jones, the minister of whose congregation the deceased was a member. The funeral, in accordance with the strict injunction of the lamented gentleman, was a private one, and consisted only of the hearse,

the late Mr. Strutt's carriage, and three mourning coaches, containing relations and friends. The shops along the route were closed, as a mark of respect to his memory; and the Mechanics' Institution, of which Mr. Strutt was president, was also closed during the day.



THE LATE JOSEPH STRUTT, ESQ.

The annexed portrait of Mr. Strutt is from a miniature by Mr. Haslem, kindly furnished by Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Derby. In the accompanying view of Belper, which may be said to have been raised by Mr. Strutt's well-directed energies, a portion of his mansion is shown.

SPLendid CASKET, PRESENTED TO LORD MORPETH.

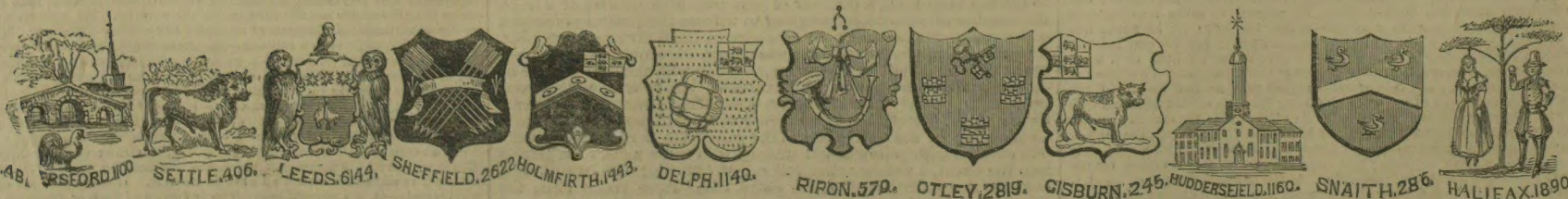
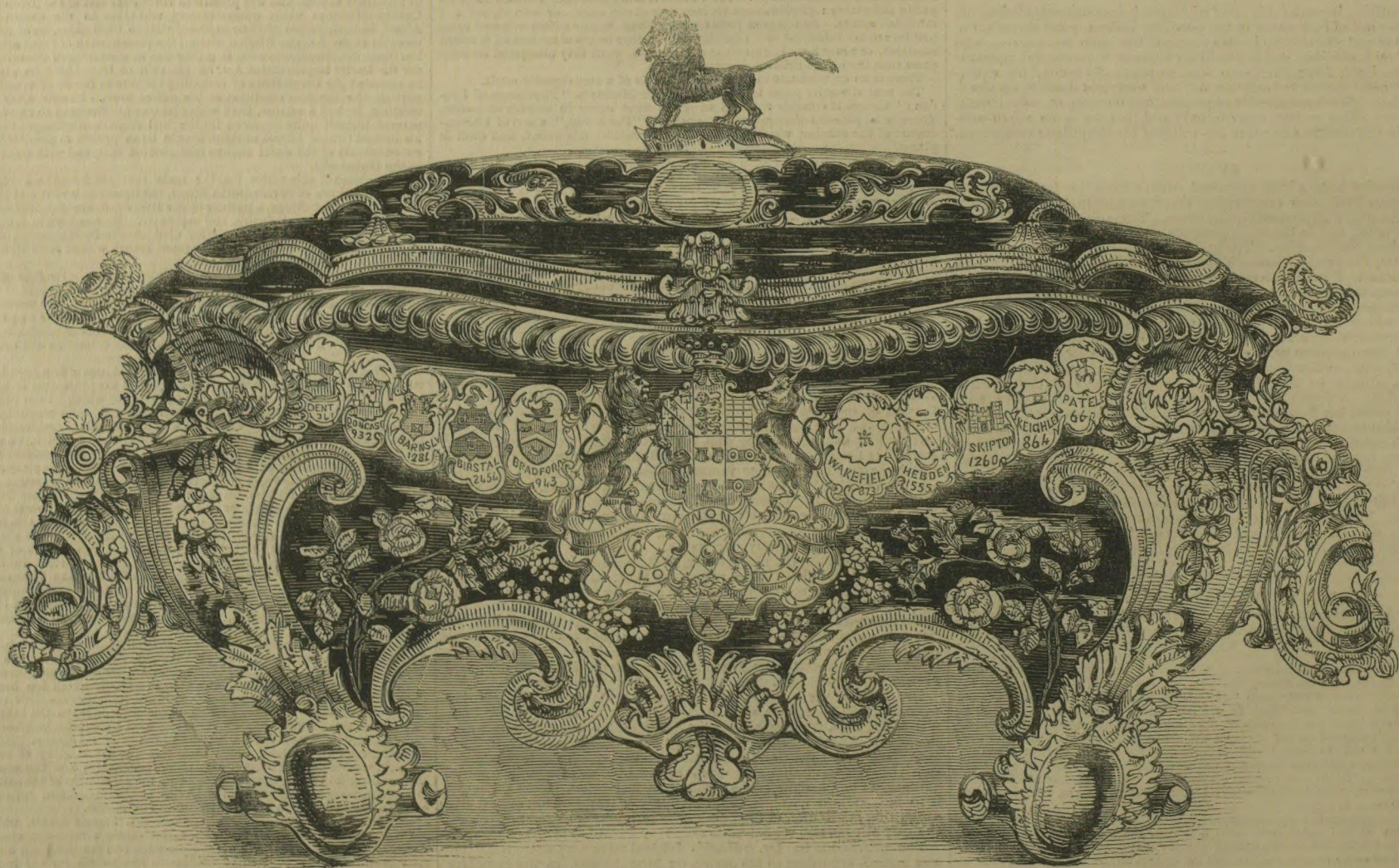
It will be recollected that some months ago, an address from a large number of the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was presented to Lord Morpeth, at Stafford House, which had been agreed to after the defeat of his lordship at the last election for that division of the county. It had been intended that the address, with the names of the electors who had signed it, should have been, on that occasion, presented to his lordship in a splendid casket, made for the purpose, and purchased by a subscription raised among these gentlemen; but as the casket was not ready, the address was presented without it. It has, at length, however, been completed: it is a splendid piece of workmanship, and may be considered as highly creditable to the present state of the art of chasing or modelling in silver. The body of the casket is of bog-oak, found on one of Lord Carlisle's estates in Yorkshire, (stained black and French polished), and mounted in mas-

sive silver, gilded by the electro-type process. The effect of the black polished oak and the silver-gilt mountings is magnificent. On each side are his lordship's arms in relief, and around are the arms of the twenty-five polling places of the districts into which the West Riding is divided. The lid is surmounted by a lion proper, the crest of his lordship's family, and on each side of this is a scroll bearing the following inscription: "This casket, with the address which it contains, is presented to the Right Hon. George William Frederick Viscount Morpeth, by his friends and supporters in the West Riding of the county of York, in respectful testimony of their sincere attachment to his person, and esteem for his character as their representative in Parliament, and the advocate of a liberal and enlightened policy in her Majesty's councils. A.D., 1841." The dimensions of the splendid testimonial are, from end to end, about three feet six inches by about two feet four inches in height and breadth. It is so made that it can,

on occasion, be used as a wine cooler, of which it is a gorgeous specimen. It was manufactured at Leeds, and the cost will be about a thousand guineas.

In our engraving are shown the shields bearing the arms of the respective polling places in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the number of voters polled upon the occasion which this superb work is intended to commemorate. As only a portion of these shields could be represented in one view of the casket, we subjoin the remaining number in a separate engraving. Rotherham, one of the polling places, had no arms of its own: the artist, therefore, invented a coat, consisting of an iron bridge and a cannon, with crest, two sledge hammers crossed, and motto, the word "Ferrum."

A report of the grand Free Trade demonstration, at Wakefield, on Wednesday last, at which Lord Morpeth was present, will be found in another part of our journal.



THE MORPETH CASKET, OR WINE-COOLER.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS



THE JUDGES PROCEEDING TO THE FOUR COURTS.

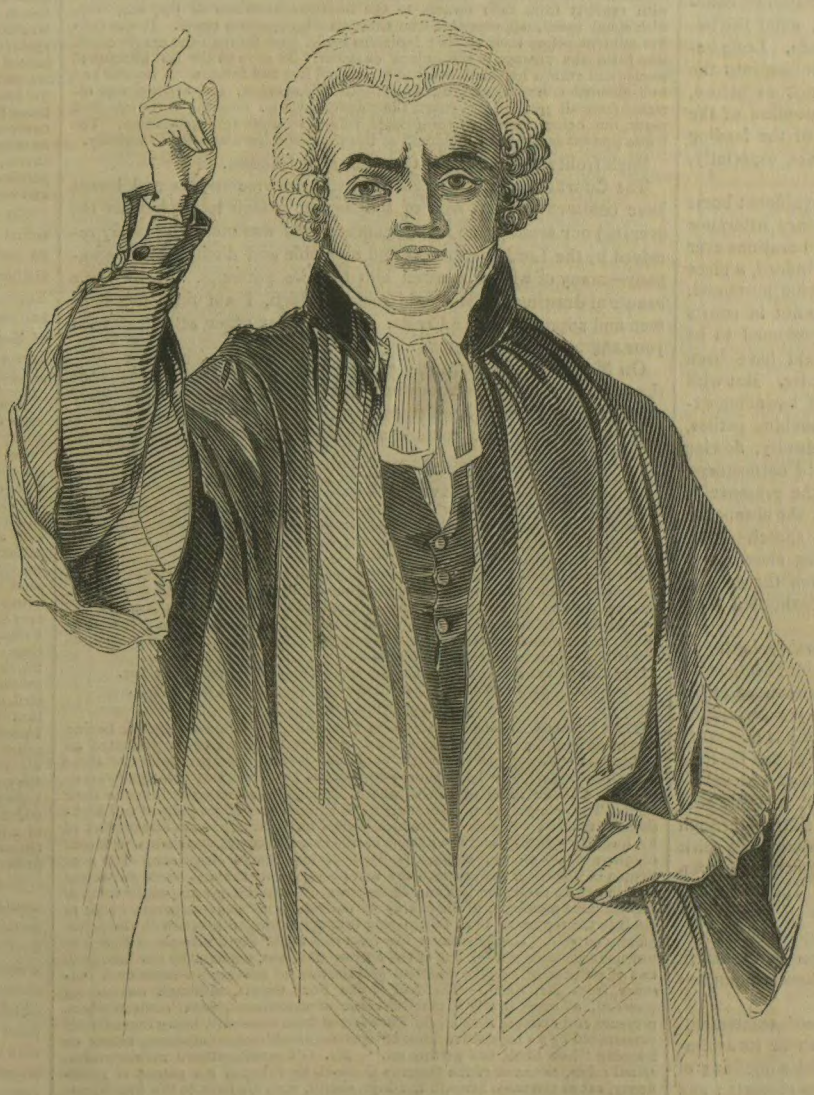
IRELAND AND THE STATE TRIALS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.

You will have seen ere this that the case for the Crown in the momentous prosecution of Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers was brought to a close much more suddenly than was expected. The evidence which succeeded that of Bond Hughes, Ross Jackson, and Macnamara, was of a more miscellaneous order—proving, however, apparently to the satisfaction of the Attorney-General, as much as answered his purpose—so that the examination of the rest of the hundred witnesses was abandoned, and the case now rests upon the evidence that has already been produced before the public.

The few days occupied by the Court in receiving the additional testimony given, were dull and monotonous in the extreme, being principally spun through with the heavy, tedious reading of eternal documents—the elaborate compositions of the Repeal Association—or the wild orations of the “fell conspirators” in the traversers’ box. Newspaper articles too abounded, and the press of Ireland was in a manner revived, unconfined, and brought forth from the tomb of the Capulets, to burn and shine upon the dun solemnity of the Court of Queen’s Bench. Many an article, long imagined dead and spiritless, now gave up its ghost—many a wreath of poetic laurel, long since deemed faded, or at the best but a chaplet for the Crown of Lethe, was now called back into vernal beauty, and taught, even amid the withering atmosphere of wig and gown, to brighten and to bloom again! Now flashed ancient smiles—and hyperbole—lost in the lapse of time—back upon the gaze of memory, and their living authors recognising new beauties through the medium of vanity refreshed, might have inwardly glorified the Attorney-General for summoning those triumphs of their intellect from the grave. The association of conspiracy with them might have made their revival a grim pleasure, but a pleasure it was, nevertheless. And we are not quite sure that the same sort of feeling did not communicate itself to the orators as well as to the editors and poets, upon their trial. When some of those grand speeches of sedition which were meant to teach power while preaching peace—and while proclaiming loyalty to teach the people reliance upon themselves rather than upon the law—those majestic orations which, however censurable their purpose or suspicious their effect, rolled the sweetness of their persuasion, or the fiery thunder of their invectives, over the very hearts of monster crowds of idolators—of almost millions of devoted and entranced human



MR. STEEL, COUNSEL FOR MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.

beings—when their beauty again broke forth to the listening court, and those passages which, for their force and eloquence, had been climaxed by the reporters with the record of a cheer, fell with a sort of fond familiarity upon the ear of the old Repealer—I fancied that I could see pleasant memories of former triumphs revelling in his soul, and the furtive lightning of exultation flashing into his eye, and the approving smile of gratulation creeping over his countenance, as though he were whispering to his inmost spirit—“The law may turn all this into a great conspiracy, but it can never convert it into a bad speech.” And such a whisper would be true; but, nevertheless, half the power and the danger of those marvellous appeals and diatribes consisted in the genius in which they were enshrined.

None of the other traversers could have felt the sort of concealed vanity I have been describing with the same flattering force as O'Connell; if I except, perhaps, Tom Steele himself, and Tom certainly was one of the rejoiced in meeting the departed glories of his own oratory face to face again. Tom is a tall, fine fellow; himself one of the “biggest born of earth,” and he “upheaves his vastness” in the cause of Repeal with a flourishing sort of enthusiasm, redolent of shillelagh and potheen. Tom’s demeanour in court has been full of bustling attention, which shows how completely his life and soul are vortexed in these trials. He would not be out of them for the world. If conspiracy were proved, and beheading were to follow, there is the head Pacifist ready to lose his head! He is bent upon the glory of martyrdom with O'Connell, and nothing will win him “out of that.” There is a capital story about him and the Attorney-General going the round of the Four Courts, which I must tell your readers.

On one of the mornings of the trial, Steele was following close upon the heels of the Attorney-General, and asking him some question at the verge of the entrance to the Court of Queen’s Bench—

“I tell you what it is, Mr. Steele,” said the Attorney-General, turning suddenly upon him—

“What?” hastily inquired Tom.

“Why,” resumed the other, “if I catch you following me about, and tormenting me in this way again, as sure as your name’s Tom Steele, I’ll strike you out of the indictment.”

Tom has been ominously quiet ever since. Poor fellow! he was dreadfully alarmed at the idea of *not* being tried!

One incident connected with the reading of the newspapers was droll enough. The traversers obtained permission to read other passages

from the same journals; and the consequence was, an odd *mélée* of subjects, and a pretty love song might be all of a sudden counteracting in burlesque the sedition and disloyalty of "Who cares for Ninety-eight?" For example—

Mr. Vernon then read as follows, to the apparent amusement of the Court as well as the spectators:—

I have watched in delight the fire that flies
In the lightning flash of thy dark blue eyes,
As they sparkled in jocular merriment, caught
From the passing jest to the brilliant thought—
My beautiful, my own.
But I have seen a light in them dearer still,
A softer, diviner radiance, fill
Their sparkling orbs, was bliss to see;
'Twas affection's light, and 'twas turn'd on me—
My beautiful, my own.

So here was a little love to set off the conspiracy, and vary the monotony of the evidence for the ladies in the court.

As resté—the Crown evidence was of the dullest; the few jokes forced out of the witnesses, or attempted by the counsel in cross-examination, gave no idea of the rollicking, racy perception and development of the ridiculous for which Irish witnesses and Irish courts have been famed since Irish law began. There were a few bursts of fun, but they were faint, feeble, and tittering, and nothing really jolly came out. The truth is, I believe, that political feeling is absorbing every other; and that, in expectation and partizanship, humour has lost all its play.

It is curious to notice how things are tolerated in Dublin, with reference to these great state trials, which in England would not be endured with reference to any trial whatever, in which either the integrity of justice or the liberty of the subject was at stake. But here it would be nonsense to say that the trial is carried on in the Court of Queen's Bench, or by judges and jury alone; it is being conducted through the whole country, by politicians, poets, priests, editors, and the Dublin world at large. The moment the Court is up, there will be a meeting at Conciliation Hall, where all that has been said or done, and whether it was right or wrong, will be as gravely discussed as if silence upon the whole subject were not properly imperative. The papers, Repeal and Conservative alike, do their utmost daily to influence the trials—comment upon the evidence, pitch into the witnesses, dissect the Attorney-General, have a shy at the decisions of the judges, and in short hold the whole Court fair game for all the freaks and vagaries they choose to play off upon it. The jury separate nightly, and go to their respective homes, to enjoy themselves with their families. I do not know that they are forbidden to read newspapers, or talk politics. They may receive, warning or threatening letters (one of them has received one), and should any of them (which may not be likely, but it is possible) turn sick or take it into his head to levitate from Dublin by the mail-packet—there is nothing to prevent his so doing—and then the trials would be at an end. In the meanwhile, I find the *Freeman's Journal* of Tuesday coolly attempting to disprove in print the evidence of one witness whom they seek to fix with perjury before his testimony has gone to the jury. The good people do not seem to know or care that every word they write, and every speech they utter—either calculated to influence the result of the trials, or to damage the testimony of witnesses—is a practical contempt of Court, punishable by the Court, and most unpardonably libellous into the bargain. They are left unnoticed, and they struggle on for their respective opinions with beautiful party desperation, doing that which in England would either procure them peremptory committals to a gaol, or criminal informations without let or end.

All the excitement here seems to merge in the traversers—a fact most glowingly exemplified upon the commencement of their defence by Richard Lalor Sheil.

As soon as it was known that the case of the Crown would close on Friday, and that on Saturday morning Mr. Sheil would speak for Mr. John O'Connell, the anxiety of the community to hear him became earnest and intense, and no exertion was spared by privileged classes to get admission into the court. At no previous step in the progress of the trial had anything like the then agitation displayed itself in Dublin society. Noblemen and ladies of distinction, and officers of rank, public functionaries of "high dignity and importance," wealthy citizens, and reverend fathers of the church, vied with each other in pestering the High Sheriff out of his accustomed courtesy, and ruffling the temper of office into impatience, amid the bewilderment of applications which beset him on all hands. Long before the business of the day began, carriages came rolling into the court-yard, and soon the court itself was crammed, not as before, with mere uncertain crowds, but with a brilliant reception of the rank and fashion of Dublin. The names of some of the leading stars will be found in the newspaper reports—the *Times*, especially, has accurately described the appearance of the court.

Sheil—to an audience all silence (save when one magnificent burst of power forced from their excited spirits the involuntary utterance of a loud applause)—delivered one of the most splendid orations ever heard within the walls of a court of justice. Perhaps, indeed, a piece of declamation so truly fine, and so perfectly and long sustained, *never* was heard within such a locality before, for it is not in courts of justice that great political speeches are ever accustomed to be made. I am sure that in an English court it would have been stopped by the judges, for want of bearing upon the case. But with its grandeur as a surpassing effort of noble oratory, of bounding exhilaration, nervous emphasis, over-boiling passion, touching pathos, strong invective, fine plaintive appeal, plausible ingenuity, flowing diction, and flooding fervent poetry, that, in depth and earnestness, almost melted into prayer—with all these signs of the presence of haughty genius, and the abounding mastery of mind, the absence of legal logic and propriety have nothing to do—but the speech—taken as a speech only—is to be considered worthy of being classed with the most beautiful and powerful addresses with which the greatest men of the greatest countries of the world have enthralled their fellow beings in any age or time.

Mr. Sheil (who, it may be noticed, looks immeasurably better in his wig and gown than costumed after any other fashion) spoke with an earnestness of manner truly inspiring. Turning sometimes to the judges, but addressing himself more absorbedly to the jury, whom he immediately faced, he raised his voice to that pitch which is necessary to arm it with its most effective emphasis, and went through his long labour of genius with something of a lion energy that had determined to baffle fatigue. You saw the bodily labour, and felt that feebleness was in that outward form; but soul came shining through its every gesture, and you knew at once that the indomitable spirit within would carry that body through its physical exertion, even were that exertion tenfold more wearying and deep. The mind had resolved that the body should not be crushed; so the spirit of genius went on with its rushing utterance of eloquence and thought and power, till eyes and hearts were concentrated upon it, as drawn within some dazzling focus; and before those marvellous outpourings an astonished auditory sat entranced and dumb.

Once only came dizzily on a whirlwind of maddened excitement, that could not hold its passion over one passage which in its aspiration after the holiest brotherhood of mankind blended something of the glory of heavenly feeling with the finer humanities of earth; and that wild praise swept over the court like a torrent, until one word from the seat of justice to med its enthusiasm and shamed it back into

its source. When all ended, it is true there was another wild outbreak; but that was the tribute of impulse unto genius, which even the judges permitted when that magnificent oration had closed.

But after doing this glad justice to the great powers which Mr. Sheil evoked, let us look at the matter of the eloquence, and we find it made up of generalities. I declare that I conceive it would have been, by watchful political adversaries, assailed with cries of "Question," even before an admiring Parliament—on the hustings or in the Conciliation Hall it would have been glorious—but in a court of law the wonder is how it was permitted to have been spoken at all. It was in the first place as much a defence of John O'Connell as this letter. With the exception of one or two brief episodes, it defended the father not the son. It addressed itself little or nothing to the general case, and was essentially a speech of politics and not of law. The most curious circumstance connected with it was Mr. John O'Connell's disclaimer of it the next morning in court—I mean of that portion of it which proposed that the English Parliament should come from the Thames to the Liffy, and try their hands at law making on College-green. This the son of the "Liberator" would not stand; he would have nothing less than a Repeal Parliament. Think of a traverser being allowed to tell as much to a jury the morning after his counsel's speech. Cool work this!

About Sheil's oration there is one marvel which I cannot comprehend. It is the fact of his writing it first, and then learning it, and then delivering it to an audience with as much passion and energy as if every word of it were flowing from his breast at the moment, and even boiling to get vent. Yet there is no doubt of this fact. On the present occasion he was two or three days absent from court—upon the plea of sickness—but, in reality, penning and committing to memory that gigantic speech, which it took him on Saturday just six hours to deliver! It was in the hands of one reporter the overnight, the slips printed the next morning before it was spoken, and the printed copy checked from the reporters' gallery while it was being uttered. Sheil himself carefully revised the slips before he would suffer the evening papers to appear with their reports. This, to me, is the most inexplicable part of the whole business—to remember twelve columns of such a speech, and deliver it with little variation and astonishing accuracy, and with deep and passionate emotion beside. It is a phenomenon quite beyond me.

O'Connell was much affected by the speech—hardly daring to listen with open attention—but generally regarding some document or book. He gave, however, here and there, slight indications of opinion, and I could see that in his own bosom there was a struggle going on. A great many persons were moved to tears by some of the more appealing passages of Sheil's oration.

The speech, notwithstanding the hint about the Parliament coming from Westminster Hall, is regarded here as a strong Repeal speech and the attendants at Conciliation Hall are counting upon soon enrolling Richard Lalor Sheil among the members of the present Association, or any future one that O'Connell may set up, should the jury by their verdict declare this to be illegal. At a meeting at the Hall on Monday, I heard Smith O'Brien say that "he felt convinced that they would soon have Sheil amongst them—he now felt sure that the time was almost upon them, when Richard Lalor Sheil would forget that he was a Privy Councillor, and remember that he was an Irishman!"—and the announcement was received with vehement cheers. The meeting was a great one, and no less than nine M.P.'s present. Dan made a short but effective address, in which he complained bitterly of the falling off of the Repeal rent; at this he expressed himself much displeased. Dan never did like a failure in the funds of agitation.

Messrs. Moore, Hatchell, and Fitzgibbon have now all spoken for the traversers, and I shall give you a paper upon their respective speeches in another place. They seem to be all pretty strongly animated against the Attorney-General. By the way, you will find an anecdote in the morning papers about a certain missile war of Nuts and Oranges between the members of the Queen's Bench Bar, which you would do well to quote—or, as it tells a little tale of amusement, suppose I do it for you here:—

At the adjournment of the court about one o'clock, a scene ensued which could be witnessed in no other than an Irish court. Some unhappy vendors of oranges and gingerbread, impelled by the *auri sacra fames*, had forced their way into the galleries, when a most desperate onslaught commenced, not only on the contents of their baskets but on the baskets themselves, which were transferred with rapidity from their owners to the factious members of the bar, who, with equal speed, appropriated the contents in *proprium usum*. It was fully five minutes before their smiling lordships could pass through the gentle crowd who filled the passage to the judges' chamber. As soon as the last glimpse of scarlet and ermine had vanished, the fun waxed fast and furious. A regular and well-directed cross-fire of gingerbread-nuts, spice-cakes, and oranges was directed from all parts of the court, the missiles seldom reaching their intended mark, but being generally appropriated *volunt* by some agile gentleman. The ladies present seemed much amused at this novel specimen of forensic voracity.

Such frolics would not pass in dull staid London.

The Court is beginning to get gay, and drawing-rooms and levees have commenced. At one of the former (which take place in the evening) our artist made his appearance, and was most graciously received by the Lord Lieutenant and his noble and distinguished company—many of whom allowed him to take portraits. I send you a beautiful drawing of the whole scenes, which, I am told, has been seen and approved at the Castle. I have many other attractions for your engravers to work upon.

On Monday night there was a fancy-ball at the Rotunda; and at the theatre, Lennard, whom you had at the Haymarket, is playing in some of poor Power's Irish characters. There is little general news, and what there is must come in a postscript, for "the mail is on the start."

ELEVENTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

The greater part of the day was occupied in reading extracts from various newspapers and publications both for the prosecution and the defence, and at the conclusion the Attorney-General intimated that the case had closed on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., stated, that Mr. Sheil was to have opened the case for the traversers, but for the last two days he had been indisposed, and, under the circumstances, perhaps the Court would think it not unreasonable to let the case stand over until the following day. They had arranged in what order counsel were to speak, and it would be inconvenient to have any other counsel address their lordships, in the first instance, but Mr. Sheil.

The Chief Justice said the application was an extremely reasonable one. Their lordships then adjourned until the next morning, at ten o'clock.

TWELFTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Their lordships sat at ten o'clock, in full court, Mr. Justice Burton having recovered from his recent indisposition. At that hour the court presented an appearance which it had not before exhibited, even on the opening day of these important trials. The large gallery opposite to the bench was principally occupied by a dense array of ladies, whose fashionable appearance bespoke their rank. The side gallery was similarly filled by members of the judges' and high-sheriffs' families. Beside Mr. Justice Perrin, on the bench, were some ladies of the lordship's family, and the officers of the court resigned their seats in favour of others of the fair and anxious auditors of Mr. Sheil's eloquence. The gentlemen of the outer bar crowded the seats reserved to them to such an extent that the space presented but one dense mass of wigs and gowns, while some of the excluded members, in the energy of their despair, made desperate battle to get into the reporters' box, by entering into unavailing contests with the police officers outside. Happy seemed the man who could exert interest sufficient to procure admission within one of the narrow passages, wherein he ran imminent risk of suffocation, for the doubtful gratification of hearing an occasional sentence from Mr. Sheil. The hall of the Four Courts, although not so crowded, afforded nearly a parallel scene of excitement, each barrister whom pressure and extreme heat might have forced from the court, being immediately surrounded by an inquisitive knot of anxious, troublesome inquirers, intent on learning "how Sheil was getting on." Mr. O'Connell, attired in his professional robes, as senior of the Queen's Counsel, by virtue of his patent of precedence, sat at the table beneath the high sheriff, with his back to the bench, and facing the counsel engaged in the case. During the progress of Mr. Sheil's address, the hon. and learned traverser was busily occupied in perusing books and documents. Mr. John O'Connell, also habited in wig and gown, sat beside Mr.

Sheil, in front of the other traversers, and facing the jury. Amongst the occupants of the large gallery were, the "Lion of the fold of Judah," alias John (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Tuam, and a few Roman Catholic priests. In other parts of the court were the Countess of Donoughmore, Lady Emily Pennefather, Lady Frances Gordon, Lady Anne Wynne, Lady Mary Vyner, Lady Charles Kerr, Lady and Miss Sugden, Mrs. E. Pennefather, Mrs. A. Bushe, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, &c.

The Judges having taken their seats on the bench and the jurors and traversers having respectively answered to their names, the Chief Justice called on the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil to proceed with his case.

Mr. Sheil, having bowed to the different members of the court, said—
My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury, I am counsel in this case for Mr. John O'Connell. The importance of this case is not susceptible of exaggeration, and I do not speak in the language of hyperbole when I say that the attention of the empire is directed to the spot on which we are now assembled. How great is the trust reposed in you!—how great is the task which I have undertaken to perform! Conscious of its magnitude, I have risen to address you, not unmoved, but undismayed; not unmoved, indeed; for at this moment how many of the incidents of my own political life come back upon me, when I look upon my great political benefactor, my deliver, and my friend; but of the emotion by which I acknowledge myself to be profoundly stirred, although I will not permit myself to be subdued by it, solicitude forms no part. I have great reliance upon you—upon the ascendancy of principle over prejudice in your minds; and I am not without some reliance upon myself. I do not speak in the language of vain-glorious self-complacency when I say this. I know that I am surrounded by men infinitely my superiors in every forensic, and in almost every intellectual qualification. My confidence is derived, not from any overweening estimate of my own faculties, but from a thorough conviction of the innocence of my client. I know, and I appear in some part not only as an advocate, but a witness before you—I know him to be innocent of the misdeeds laid to his charge. The same blood flows through their veins—these same feelings circulate through their hearts. The son and the father are in all political regards the same, and with the father I have toiled in no dishonourable companionship for more than half my life in that great work, which it is his chief praise that it was conceived in the spirit of peace—in the spirit of peace it was carried out—and that in the spirit of peace it was brought by him to its glorious consummation. I am acquainted with every feature of his character, with his thoughts, hopes, fears, aspirations. I have, if I may venture so to say, a full cognizance of every pulsation of his heart. I know—I am sure as that I am a living man—that from the sanguinary misdeeds imputed to him he shrinks with abhorrence. It is this persuasion—profound, impassioned—and I trust that it will prove contagious—which will sustain me in the midst of the exhaustion incidental to this lengthened trial—will enable me to overcome the illness under which I am at this moment labouring—will raise me to the height of this great argument, and lift me to a level with the lofty topics which I shall have occasion to treat in resisting a prosecution to which, in the annals of criminal jurisprudence in this country, no parallel can be found. Gentlemen, the Attorney-General, in a statement of eleven or twelve hours' duration, read a long series of extracts from speeches and publications, extending over a period of nearly nine months. At the termination of every passage which was cited by him he gave utterance to expressions of strong resentment against the men by whom sentiments so noxious were circulated in language so venomous. If, gentlemen of the jury, his anger was not simulated—if his indignation was not merely official—if he spoke as he felt, how does it come to pass that no single step was ever taken by him for the purpose of arresting the progress of an evil represented by him to be so calamitous? He told you that the country was traversed by incendiaries who set fire to the passions of the people; the whole fabric of society, according to the Attorney-General, was in a blaze; wherefore then did he stand with folded arms to gaze at the conflagration? Where were the Castle fire-engines—where was indictment—and of *ex officio* information what had become? Is there not too much reason to think that a project was formed, or rather that a plot was concocted, to decoy and ensnare the traversers, and that a connivance, amounting almost to sanction, was deliberately adopted as a part of the policy of the Government in order to betray the traversers into indiscretions of which advantage was, in due time, to be taken? I have heard it said that it was criminal to tell the people to "hide their time;" but is the Government to "hide its time" in order to turn popular excitement to a useful official account? The public prosecutor who gives an indirect encouragement to agitation, in order that he may afterwards more effectually fall upon it, bears some moral affinity to the informer, who provokes the crime from whose denunciation his ignominious livelihood is derived. Has the Attorney-General adopted a course worthy of his great office—worthy of the ostensible head of the Irish bar, and the representative of its intellect in the House of Commons? Is it befitting that the successor of Saurin, and of Plunket, who should keep "watch and ward" from his high station over the public safety, should descend to the performance of functions worthy only of a commissary of the French police, and that, in place of being the sentinel, he should sink into the "artful dodger" of the state? But what, you may ask, could be the motive of the right hon. gentleman for pursuing the course he has adopted, and for which no explanation has been attempted by him? He could have obtained no advantage, signally serviceable to his party by prosecuting Mr. Barrett, or Mr. Duffy, or Dr. Gray, for strong articles in their newspapers; or by prosecuting Mr. Steele, or Mr. Tierney, for attending unlawful assemblies. He did not fish with lines—if I may avail myself of an illustration derived from the habits of my constituents at Dungarvan—but cast a wide and nicely-constructed trammel-net into deep water, in order that by a kind of miraculous catch he might take the great agitator leviathan himself, a member of Parliament, Tom Steele, three editors of newspapers, and a pair of priests in one stupendous haul together. But, gentlemen, there was another object still more important to be gained. Had the Attorney-General prosecuted individuals for the use of violent language, or for the attending unlawful meetings, each individual would be held responsible for his own acts; but in a prosecution for a conspiracy, which is open to every one of the objections applicable to constructive treason, the acts and the speeches of one man are given in evidence against another, although the latter may have been at the distance of a hundred miles when the circumstances used against him as evidence, and of which he had no sort of cognizance, took place. By prosecuting Mr. O'Connell for a conspiracy, the Attorney-General treats him exactly as if he were the editor of the *Freeman*, the editor of the *Nation*, and the editor of the *Pilot* newspapers. Indeed, if five or six other editors of newspapers in the country had been joined as traversers, for every line in their newspapers Mr. O'Connell would be held responsible. There is one English gentleman, I believe, upon that jury. If a conspiracy were instituted against the Anti-Corn-law League in England, would he not think it very hard indeed that Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright should be held answerable for every article in the *Chronicle*, in the *Globe*, and in the *Sun*? How large a portion of the case of the Crown depends upon this implication of Mr. O'Connell with three Dublin newspapers? He is accused of conspiring with men who certainly never conspired with each other. For those who know anything of newspapers are aware that they are mercantile speculations—the property in them is held by shares, and that the very circumstance of their being engaged in the same politics, alienates the proprietors. They pay their addresses to the same mistress, and cordially detest each other.

The learned counsel then proceeded to show the difference between legal and actual conspiracy, and stated that the Attorney-General, in the mode in which he had framed his indictment, departed from the usage in England; for, in similar cases, it was usual to introduce a count for attending unlawful assemblies. English juries had invariably objected to find men guilty of conspiracies, but had no objection to convict them of attending unlawful meetings, as in the case of Henry Hunt; and he hoped the present jury would be actuated by English horror of oppression, English detestation of foul play, and English loathing of constructive crime. He next adverted to the row in the Dublin Theatre:—

You remember the prosecution of Forbes and of Handwich, and other Orangemen of an inferior class, under Lord Wellesley's Administration; they were guilty of a riot in the theatre, but they were charged with having entered into a great political confederacy to upset Lord Wellesley's Government, and to associate him with "the exports of Ireland." The Protestant feeling of Ireland rose, addresses poured in from almost every district in the country, remonstrating against a proceeding which was represented as hostile to the liberties of the country and a great stretch of the prerogative of the Crown. The jury did their duty and refused to convict the traversers. I recollect that the Irish Catholics at that time, heated by feelings of partizanship, were rash enough to wish for a conviction. Fatal mistake! A precedent would have been created which would soon have been converted into practice against themselves. Gentlemen, we are living in the midst of strange political vicissitudes. God forbid that I should ever live to see the time (for I hate ascendancy of every kind)—God forbid that I should ever live to see the time, or that our children should ever live to see the time, when there shall be found four Catholic judges at a trial at bar upon that bench, and the entire of the Government bar who shall be engaged in a public prosecution shall be Roman Catholics—when a Catholic Crown solicitor shall strike 11 Protestants from the special jury list, and leave 12 Roman Catholics in that box. I re-assert it, and exclaim again, in all the sincerity of my heart, that I pray that such a spectacle never shall be exhibited in this, the first criminal court in the land. I know full well the tendency of power to abuse. We have witnessed strange things, and strange things we may yet behold. It is the duty, the solemn duty—it is the interest, the paramount interest—of every one of us, before and above everything else, to secure the great principles of liberty, in which we all have an equal concern, from invasion, and to guard against the creation of a precedent which may enable some future Attorney-General to convert the Queen's Bench into a Star-chamber, and commit a further inroad upon the principles of the constitution.

The right honourable and learned gentleman then proceeded to say that he would show that his client's object was perfectly legal, and that by legal means he endeavoured to attain it. He then read in a most emphatic manner from Scott's "Life of Swift" an extract of considerable length on the prosecution of a man for printing a seditious pamphlet written by Dean Swift on the English Government of Ireland. The judges then possessed no fixity of tenure; the Chief Justice had intimated to him by a person high in office that the pamphlet was to set the two kingdoms at variance; but the jury, although sent back nine times to reconsider their verdict, acquitted the defendant. Was Swift deterred by any fear of Government? His celebrated "Drapier's" letters appeared soon afterwards, containing language as strong as any used by Mr. O'Connell. An indictment of the printer was carried in before the grand jury.

(Continued on page 74.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 4th.—Septuagesima Sunday.
 MONDAY, 5th.—St. Agatha.
 TUESDAY, 6th.—Sun rises 7h 27m.
 WEDNESDAY, 7th.—Sun sets 4h 33m.
 THURSDAY, 8th.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1589.
 FRIDAY, 9th.—Property Tax abolished, 1815.
 SATURDAY, 10th.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 10.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber from the Beginning," Manchester.—Mr. Sheil filled the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, under the Melbourne Administration.
 "J. B. C." and "A Constant Subscriber" should pay their subscriptions in advance, when they would be charged 6d. each copy.
 "C. R. B."—Seventeen.—The mail for the East Indies is made up on the 4th of each month, via Marseilles; postage, 3 ounces, 1s. 10d.; under 3 ounces, 2s. 3d.; also on the 1st of each month, via Southampton, postage 1s., not exceeding 3 ounces; in each case prepaid.
 "Wisoro"—Certainly.
 "Alfred"—We have not room for the sketch of Camden Chapel.
 "A. Z."—Gravesend.—We shall be glad to receive the information.
 "Y. O. S."—The Cabinet Cyclopædia.
 "H. C."—Langton.—See Tredgold on the Steam-engine.
 "A Subscriber" should first send the solution of the enigma—"I sit on the rock."
 "W. H. B."—King William's College, Isle of Man, is thanked, but will perceive that we anticipated the subject in our last.
 "Dissenter"—At present we have not room.
 "W. W."—Monaghan.—We cannot admit the engraving of a fire on the 13th ultimo.
 The anecdote of the late Sir Francis Burdett, from Cork-street, arrived too late.
 "Jalap."—The engraving shall appear shortly.
 "One of our Subscribers" will find the lists in the almanacs, peerages, &c.
 "T. K. R."—Harrow.—We do not answer questions respecting cards.
 "F. M. F."—To give a map of Continental railroads at present would be premature.
 "Agatha."—The portraits may appear incidentally.
 "M. W."—Barnstable.—The view has been engraved, and shall be inserted whenever opportunity occurs.
 "Herr Caspari" should watch our journal. The opera of the "Maid of Judah" is made up from the works of Rossini.
 "J. H."—Derbyshire.—The number in question may be sent to any part of the United Kingdom postage free.
 "Ellen."—Omnibus is in itself an Anglicised Latin plural noun.
 "H. J."—Tredgold-square.—The portrait shall appear. Will our correspondent send a memoir? We must, however, decline the offer in the postscript.
 "W. D."—We have not room.
 "J. S."—See our paper of next week.
 "Geo. B."—The portrait may appear shortly.
 "T. S. D."—Cork.—The subject shall be engraved.
 "E. G. C."—should apply to a director of the railway in question.
 "A Lover of Justice," Argyllshire.—We must decline giving the opinion sought.
 "E. G. A. N."—Liverpool.—If the drawing be first-rate we will engrave it.
 "P. V. U."—The questions of Flora on foreign postages have been replied to.
 "Ignoramus Vos."—The noble lord had a deformity in one ankle.
 "Titus."—We do not, knowingly, decide wagers.
 "A Constant Subscriber," Bath.—We have not at present room for the portrait.
 "J. G. Brackley."—The translations will not suit, as we only insert original tales in our journal.
 "Delta," Cork.—The omission of the portrait of Mr. Sergeant Warren from the counsel for the Crown was purely inadvertent.
 "S. D. E."—The stanzas on the New Year will not suit.
 The following are inadmissible:—The Lover's Call; Our Young Prince, by "S. B."; The Aerial Phenomenon, by "W. W. B."; I cannot, oh no, never, by "Janet"; Comundrum, by "C. S."; Impromptu, by "A Subscriber"; Lines to a Brother, by "G. B."; Winchcombe.
 "Res Publica."—Thanks.
 "Urania" (!) is informed that there is no recipe or formula of prescription for "the composing of music of songs." At the same time we shall mention some necessary, indeed indispensable, ingredients, of which a good song should be compounded, viz.:—
 A thorough knowledge of harmony—
 An intuitive sense of melody—
 An inclination to poetry—
 And talent to make them all agree!
 Chess.—"A. B."—Yes.
 "Book."—The following are some of the cases which constitute a drawn game.—1st. Stalemate. 2nd. Where one party can give perpetual check, and persists in doing so; 3rd. Where neither party has sufficient force left to checkmate the other; 4th. When one party has king alone, and the other is not able to checkmate him in fifty moves. For further particulars see Walker's Treatise on Chess.
 "Tiro."—Of course you are not obliged to play your king's pawn. The kings cannot be placed upon adjacent squares.
 "D. C."—Either of the pawns could be taken en passant. We have not at present room for the game.
 "R. B. R."—Harrow.—The king can castle if he has not moved from his square.

DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.—The illustrations will be continued next week, and throughout the proceedings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

THE CHALLENGE AT THE STATE TRIALS.

The Irish trials have assumed a new and degrading feature—it is that of rancorous and unjustifiable personality. From the accounts we have of the occurrence, it would seem that one of the results of this argumentum ad hominem, so disgraceful to the bar, has been the passing of a challenge, almost in open court, from her Majesty's Attorney-General to one of the Queen's Counsel engaged in the defence! In the fine old days of Irish eccentricity, when duelling was one of the necessities of Hibernian existence, and a breakfast seemed hardly digestible without it, we have known, in the persons of their respective Judges, the Court of Queen's Bench to go out to a morning encounter with the Common Pleas, but we thought that such indecorums had vanished before the breath of civilization and the march of mind, and that in the nineteenth century a Court of Justice could never again become the preliminary to a field of blood. There is no counting, however, upon the contingencies of human infirmity; and making such allowance for mortal error as man should ever make for man, we shall endeavour to regard this most serious matter in its proper light, and respectfully to place it in that light before our readers. And here we may notice, that it is from England only that we can expect anything like justice of remark upon the occurrence, for in Ireland it is converted merely into a paltry weapon, which the press of Dublin is wielding with ferocious malignity, to add to the excitement that already prevails respecting the traversers' trials. It is well that we can be more calm and reasonable here. But now to the topic of the Attorney-General's note to Queen's Counsel Fitzgibbon.

It would appear, that during a temporary adjournment of the Court, the Attorney-General conveyed to Mr. Fitzgibbon, in a moment of passionate exasperation, a letter, calling upon him to

retract some strong personal observations that he had made in Court, or to name a friend.

Now, first, we deprecate the course of a challenge at all. Our opinions upon the subject of duelling were sufficiently made known in the recent melancholy case of Colonel Fawcett, and the public are aware with what earnestness and sincerity we deprecate it upon the grounds of religion, morality, and humanity alike.

We shall deal, however, with the case in question, without reference to these strong objections.

And at once then we express, most unequivocally, our unqualified disapprobation of the Attorney-General's conduct. That a first law officer of the Crown—entrusted with the temperate (and hitherto he has been temperate) conduct of one of the most important prosecutions within the history of human laws; called upon calmly and dispassionately to prove, in the name of his Sovereign, the existence of a conspiracy for the dismemberment of her empire; that an officer so placed, and with such heavy responsibilities upon him—accustomed, moreover, to the restraints of courts of justice, and the preservation of their reverential dignity—should have lost in anger all consciousness of the greatness of his duty, and with what lofty magnanimity and evenness of temper it ought to be performed—should have degraded his office by yielding to the impulses of pride and passion, and, losing the dignified counsellor in the erring man, have suddenly forgotten himself, his Sovereign, and his court, and condescended to the intemperance of challenging a counsel for the defence—is a misfortune in which so much of fault is blended—is a matter so censurable, as well as lamentable—that, for the sake of public morals, we will not flinch from expressing our deep sorrow for, and unhesitating condemnation of, an exhibition so humiliating, so shameful, and so sad.

Secondly, we feel regret at being obliged to condemn the Attorney-General upon another point. Suppose, that instead of abrogating them as we would utterly—suppose we were to admit into our code those false laws of honour which have been unhappily written in blood, and hold to the nice shades and distinctions which they require in those who obey them—should we not then have to complain of their violation by the Attorney-General's note? If he were justified by those laws in sending that note at all, it should have contained only a demand that the expressions which had chafed him should be withdrawn. But he made the fatal mistake of coupling with that demand the alternative of naming a friend—as if any gentleman could make a retraction of anything he had said—no matter how false, or gross, or aggravating, under the insulting alternative of a threat. He thus put it in the power of Mr. Fitzgibbon to say, "he comes to me, pistol in hand, and asks me to retract," and then emphatically to add, "I never will."

And now, not having spared the Attorney-General, let us see what reasonable allowance may be made for the violence of his feelings at the moment, and if there are not several other parties to blame. And, seriously, we think we can make out a strong case against the counsel for the defence, if not in some measure even against the Court itself.

It has been with great regret, that during the whole progress of the state trials, one of the most strongly apparent objects of the traversers' counsel has been to surprise into temper the natural irritability of the Attorney-General, and to provoke him into some undignified display of anger if they could. They have left no course of petty annoyances untried to achieve this—in vexatious motions—futile arguments to gain time—upon cross-examination—hints, insinuations, sneers, and finally, direct and vigorous attacks in their violent speeches for the defence. We are not going to explain to the public at large (the Dublin public already understand it well), one allusion in Sheil's oration which admits of two interpretations, and in England will be regarded merely as playful satire. But if it was a hit, as it is held to be, it hinted at private life, and was an unfair hit; and we do not hesitate to add, that it was ungracious and ungentlemanly too. It was, in fact, more smart than honourable. Wounded or not by this light artillery on the first day, on the second he had to withstand the heavy cannonading of Mr. Moore, who poured down upon his head a stormy torrent of professional censure, which could hardly fail also of involving private feeling in its course. Last of all—and as if to climax all—came hard, unbending, stern, earnest Fitzgibbon, speaking loudly, slowly, violently, deeply, and almost uttering thunder, as he swept his energies along. Mr. Fitzgibbon is a bold, uncompromising orator, but his matter and his manner strongly border on the offensive whenever he has invective to pour out; and in the case of his attack upon the Attorney-General, we do not hesitate to say, that if he did not mean personality, he talked personality, and was bitterly insulting—insulting in the last extreme!

Let us prove our words. We cannot pause to quote those long and caustic diatribes against law officers of the Crown who had been formerly vindictive and corrupt, and the application of whose bad characters to the Attorney-General, everybody (undeserved as it was) felt to be intended; but we content ourselves with instancing a single passage to justify our remark.

Gentlemen, if there exists a case in which a lawyer of the meanest order, in citing the law, is bound to cite it, candidly and fairly, that case is the case of a state prosecution. If there be a case in which common humanity requires that the law should be fairly and candidly cited, it is a case where a man of my own rank—of my own profession—who was for nearly half a century, without any merit of that profession—who was for nearly half a century, without any disparagement of myself, my clearly admitted superior in all particulars of professional excellence—if there be a case in which every ennobling feeling that belongs to the human kind in any heart where feeling has found a footing, it is a case, where a man in the discharge of a public duty has the painful task imposed upon him of driving into a prison—to eke out in miserable wretchedness the evening of a long life—his brother barrister—his fellow-man—who has nearly completed that measure of human life that is said to be its full extent, and to consign him to eke out the little of that life that now remains, in the cold and freezing atmosphere of a dungeon. That is the case which ought to suggest fairness and candour, if any had been. That is the case in which I would suggest to defend myself against my brother barrister if it should be his duty, as Attorney-General, to prosecute me? That is the case, in which I, conscious of innocence, would say to him, my brother, do your duty—do it like a man—strike hard, but strike fairly! I would say to him strike fairly, but if you aim below the belt, I repeat it, although I succeed in parrying your treacherous blow, you are no longer a man entitled to any respect, or entitled to any quarter. Am I, gentlemen, because I am not here in my own case, am I not to fight this battle as I would fight it for myself? Gentlemen, it may be productive of bad consequences to me in my career to do so—but I shall never eat the guilty bread which is earned by professional subservency. I shall not retire to rest upon my pillow borne down with the remorseful feeling that I was an example of turpitude, as I should if I would not say over and over again every word that I am justified in saying, and in saying, because I am justified in feeling it. SUCH, GENTLEMEN, HAS BEEN THE CONDUCT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THIS PROSECUTION.

Now, we ask, was ever language more wickedly violent or more intolerably unjustifiable than this? Is it fit language to use from Bar to Bar? Is it either noble or generous or just to be

used against a man whose private virtue is proverbial, and whose professional honour has been always unimpeached? Would not those burning words of shameful stigma boil the feeling in any breast that was not frozen? And are they not quite enough to plead an allowance, even though sterner justice will not admit of an excuse?

We will speak out. Mr. Fitzgibbon was to blame certainly, but we think the Court was to blame too. We think the Court should have protected the Attorney-General, have stopped the utterance of such language, have informed the learned counsel that he was going too far, and so have evoked from him that disclaimer of intentional personality which he afterwards thought it just to make. That would have been the proper course to have taken, and that course would have soothed the anguish of the Attorney-General, and preserved the dignity of the Court.

We were glad afterwards that the gentlemanly interposition of Mr. Moore rescued all parties from the dilemma, and that the Court was glad to avail itself of gentle influences to lull the storm which it should never have permitted to have raged.

We refer our readers to our reports for a character of the speeches of Messrs. Moore and Hatchell upon the Irish Trials. It will be seen that the former gentleman addressed himself more to the law points of his case than his predecessor in the defence, and that Mr. Hatchell has the merit of having more avoided generalities, and devoted himself to the immediate interests of his particular client, although his address, in that respect, was something in the nature of an appeal *ad misericordiam*.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Earl of Liverpool arrived on a visit to her Majesty on Saturday.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked for some time in the royal pleasure grounds. His Royal Highness afterwards, accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves at Swinley. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Stanley also arrived. Mr. Davis came to the Castle in the forenoon, to take leave, previously to his departure for China. The above distinguished visitors dined and slept at the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard joined the royal dinner party. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked on the Terrace and in the grounds about the Castle, both in the morning and afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken their usual airing. Sir Robert Peel left the Castle early this morning for town. Viscount Canning has also taken his departure. Viscount Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Warwick as the Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore has succeeded Captain Meynell as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Lady in Waiting joined the royal dinner party at the Castle in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, attended by the Royal suite, arrived at the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, yesterday afternoon, by a special train from Slough. The Royal party immediately entered three of the Queen's carriages and four, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting) were in the first carriage; Major-General Sir Edward Bowater (querry in Waiting on Prince Albert) and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore (Groom in Waiting on the Queen) occupied the next carriage; and Lady Caroline Cocks and the Honourable Miss Frances Devereux (Maid of Honour in Waiting) and Viscount Hawarden (Lord in Waiting) followed in another carriage. A party of Light Dragoons formed the escort of the Royal party from the Paddington terminus to Buckingham Palace, where the illustrious party arrived at five minutes past three o'clock. At half past three o'clock her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Lord Wharnclyffe, Lord President; the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawar, and the Marquis of Exeter. The Queen's speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty gave audience to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharnclyffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and the Earl of Haddington.

POSTSCRIPT.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by a numerous suite, honoured Drury-lane Theatre with their presence on Thursday evening. The performances selected for this auspicious occasion, consisted of Balfe's opera, the "Bohemian Girl," and the Pantomime. Her Majesty frequently testified her approbation of the music. The ebullitions of loyalty were checked by the sudden departure of her Majesty at the conclusion of the opera. Her Majesty, however, re-entered her box at the commencement of the pantomime, and this re-appearance excited the audience to a fresh explosion of cries for "God save the Queen." At length her Majesty assented to the cordial manifestations, and came forward to bow her acknowledgments to the vast crowds who thronged every portion of the theatre. After the opera was sung the National Anthem. Her Majesty and the Prince laughed heartily at Payne's impersonation of Carlotta Grisi, and retired shortly after the salutary display.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—The deputation, with the Address of the Dublin Corporation, waited on her Majesty at two o'clock yesterday. The following is the answer:—

"I receive with satisfaction the assurance that sentiments of loyalty and attachment to my person and Crown continue to be cherished by you. The legal proceedings to which you refer are now in progress before a competent tribunal, and I am unwilling to interrupt the administration of justice according to law. It is at all times my anxious desire that any grievance, of which my people can justly complain, should be speedily redressed, and I confide in the wisdom of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the adoption of such legislative measures as may be necessary for that purpose."

ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE.—It may not be generally known that during the passage of the Queen's carriage in the state procession to open Parliament on Thursday, when nearly opposite the Duke of York's column, the harness which connects the near leader of the eight cream-coloured horses, broke. The animal began to prance, and the carriage was therefore stopped in the most dense part of the crowd, when Inspector Lincoln, of the D division, stepped forward, and with some strong twine repaired the damage. One of the horses placed his heavy hoof upon the ankle of the inspector's foot, but without doing him any injury. Her Majesty, however, very kindly inquired whether he was injured, before she would allow the carriage to proceed.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER has presented Colonel Sir Noel Harris with the Decorations of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Order, in consideration of his meritorious services, with the allied armies, in Germany and in Hanover, during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The paragraph in her Majesty's Speech referring to the option of Parliament to revise the Charter of the Bank of England, after due notice, as therein provided, has excited a degree of interest in the monied circles secondary to no other topic introduced. From the tenor of the paragraph it is taken for granted that Ministers will take the initiative of any alteration which they judge prudent.—*Morning Herald*.

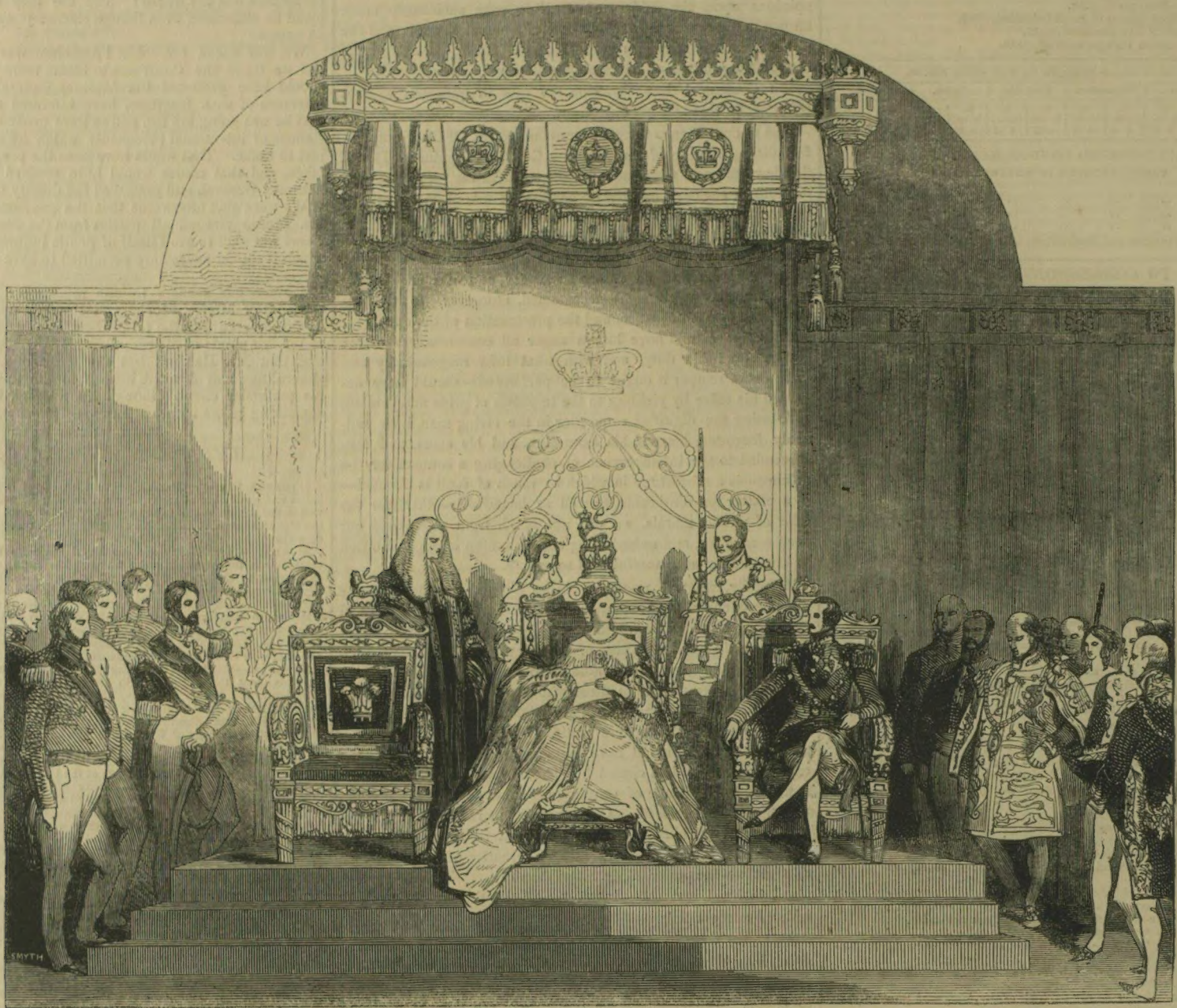
POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—POCKET PICKING IN THE PROCESSION.—The usual accompaniments of a procession in London were apparent at this office on Thursday and Friday. A host of youngsters, and men, were brought before the magistrates. Some were committed for trial, some remanded, but in no case were any discharged. Most of them had several handkerchiefs about them, but in one case the incredible number of twenty one were found upon one person. One fellow actually attempted to pick the sabbatich of an officer of the Life Guards, which hung by his side, of his handkerchief, which slightly protruded.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—At Union-hall, yesterday, a man, named William Tail, was committed for trial, for embezzling the sum of £4 18s., the property of his employers, Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, iron-founders, in the Cornwall-road.

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE WILL FORGEBEARS.—The prisoners concerned in this case were again brought up for further examination. Mrs. Dorey looked very ill, and appeared to be suffering severely. Several witnesses were examined—the evidence adduced was the identification of Mrs. Dorey's handwriting, under several assumed names.—The prisoners were again remanded for a fortnight.

FIRE.—On Thursday, at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, the upper part of the Red Lion public-house, in Batty-street, Commercial-road East, was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm being quickly given, the engines from Well-close-square and the other Brigade stations arrived, and by the exertions of the firemen, and a good supply of water, the flames were subdued. The fire originated in a closet on the third floor, which is close to the brick work of the bar chimney.—At ten o'clock at night another fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Foster, watchmaker, carrying on business at 19, Henry-street, Pentonville. Flames were first discovered in the show-room, in which a great number of valuable chronometers and watches were deposited. An alarm having been raised, several of the inhabitants hastened to the spot, and rendered great service in preventing the fire from extending. Several engines soon arrived, but fortunately the fire was got out without calling them into operation. The damage done is rather considerable, a number of watches being destroyed. Mr. Foster is insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Fire Office.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



THE THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

We here present our readers with a series of engravings of the principal state ceremonies of the opening of Parliament, by her Majesty in person, on Thursday last. The extraordinary interest attached to this event has induced us thus copiously to illustrate its principal scenes or stages, so as to place upon picturesque record

the pageant for the people; the royal procession through the superb gallery into the House of Lords; and the regal state of the Sovereign seated on her throne, a spectacle of almost unparalleled magnificence. The engraving at the foot of the next page, however, represents a form performed on Thursday morning, viz.—the searching of the

vaulted cellars under the House of Lords, wherein Guido Fawkes and the other gunpowder conspirators were detected some two hundred and forty years since. The search is made on every occasion of the Sovereign meeting the Parliament: it is conducted with some approach to state, by the Usher of the Black Rod and his officers, at-



HER MAJESTY'S STATE PROCESSION.—WHITEHALL.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



THE PROCESSION IN THE ROYAL GALLERY.

tended by torch-bearers, yeomen of the guard, &c., as shown in the engraving.

The next illustration, "to follow the order of time," represents the progress of her Majesty in state, at the moment of the procession passing the Horse Guards. The weather, which was, on the previous day, exceedingly inclement, at night suddenly cleared up, and a sharp frost set in; the consequence was that the Queen's appearance was on Thursday marked by the fine weather which has always been observed to attend her Majesty's appearance in public on state and other occasions.

Her Majesty, having proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace, arrived at the House of Lords at a few minutes before two o'clock, amid the cheers of her assembled subjects and a royal salute of twenty-one guns.

The Queen, who looked remarkably well, having robed, entered the House, accompanied by the great Officers of State and of the Household, passing through the royal gallery in the order shown in the engraving on page 73.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at twelve o'clock for the admission of those who had tickets from the Lord Chamberlain. The body of the House was soon afterwards filled by Peeresses and other ladies having the privilege of the *entrée*, who occupied all the back benches on both sides of the House. The Strangers' Gallery, and the Gallery of the Members of the House of Commons, were also occupied by ladies. Plumes were generally worn by the ladies, but there was not such a display of jewels as sometimes seen. The first Peer who entered the House was the Earl of Shaftesbury. His Lordship arrived shortly before one o'clock. The noble Earl was almost immediately followed by the Duke of Wellington. His Grace, who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the riband of the Garter, appeared in excellent health and spirits. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, accompanied by Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Erskine, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, took their seats shortly after one o'clock. The Bishop of London arrived after the Judges. The side galleries were principally occupied by ladies. In that to the right of the throne there were several illustrious foreigners, amongst whom we observed the late Regent of Spain, General Espartero, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Among the earliest arrival of Peers were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Abinger, Lord Campbell, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. His Excellency the Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, arrived at half-past one; he was followed by the Turkish Ambassador, the splendour of whose costume attracted very general attention. The Austrian Ambassador, the Prussian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, and the Ministers of the other Foreign Powers, shortly afterwards entered the House, and took their places under the gallery on the right of the throne. The Lord Chancellor entered the House at twenty minutes before two. His lordship looked well and walked firmly. He seemed to have recovered completely from the effects of his recent indisposition. At a quarter before two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived. At two o'clock the firing of the Park guns, and the flourish of trumpets, announced the arrival of her Majesty, and five minutes afterwards the royal pro-

cession entered the House in the usual order, preceded by the heralds in their tabards; the Duke of Buccleuch bore the crown, and the Duke of Wellington the sword of state.

Her Majesty, who leant upon the arm of Prince Albert, looked extremely well. Her Majesty's train was borne by the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Mistress of the Robes, assisted by other ladies of the



THE SEARCH IN THE VAULTS OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

household. Her Majesty took her seat on the throne. The Duke of Wellington, bearing the sword of state, stood immediately on her Majesty's left hand. Prince Albert sat on her Majesty's left hand.

Her Majesty having desired all present to be seated, directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the bar. The Speaker, attended by several members of the House of Commons, shortly afterwards made his appearance, when her Majesty, in a clear and distinct tone of voice, read the speech, which was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor with the usual ceremonies.

Upon reference to the engraving of the throne, it will be seen that one of the royal chairs is unoccupied, and bears the plume of three feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales; such provision being made in the House of Lords from the period of his receiving the title. The corresponding chair is filled by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(Continued from page 70.)

Swift addressed to them a pamphlet, called "Seasonable Advice;" the bill was rejected; and, said Scott, "thus victoriously terminated the first great struggle for the independence of Ireland." Why were not Flood and Grattan indicted for conspiracy in 1782? The English Minister had learnt a lesson from adversity. The colonies were lost, but Ireland was saved by the timely recognition of the great principle on which her independence was founded. If the Irish were 8,000,000 Protestants, would they be used as they were? They were prevented from co-operation in a single object by their wretched religious distinctions.

Fatal, disastrous, detestable distinctions, said the right hon. gentleman—detestable, because not only were they repugnant to the genuine spirit of Christianity, and substituted for the charities of religion the rancorous antipathies of sect, but because they practically reduce us to a colonial dependency, make the union a name, convert a nation into an appendage, make us the footstool of the Minister, the scorn of England, and the commiseration of the world. Ireland is the only country in Europe in which abominable distinctions between Protestant and Catholic are permitted to continue. In Germany, where Luther translated the Scriptures, in France, where Calvin wrote the Institutes—ay, in the land of the Dragonnades and the St. Bartholomews—in the land from whence the forerunners of one of the judicial functionaries of the Court and the first Ministerial officer of this court were barbarously driven—the mutual wrongs done by Catholic and Protestant are forgiven and forgotten; while we, madmen that we are, arrayed by that fell fanaticism, which, driven from every other country in Europe, has found refuge here, precipitate ourselves upon each other in these encounters of sectarian ferocity in which our country, bleeding and lacerated, is trodden under foot. We convert the island, noblest of the world, into a receptacle of degradation and of suffering; counteract the designs of Providence, and enter into a conspiracy for the frustration of the beneficent designs of God.

This burst of eloquence was received throughout the Court with an involuntary manifestation of applause.

The Chief Justice intimated that if the interruption were renewed, the court must be cleared.

Mr. Sheil expressed his regret at the interruption, and proceeded. Ireland made a rapid progress in the course that freedom opened to her. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas admitted it in Parliament. The Protestants of Ireland had been contented to kneel to England upon a Catholic's neck. They rose to a nobler attitude, and but for the rebellion of 1798, so denounced with an unaffected sincerity by Mr. O'Connell, the Catholic question would have been settled in terms satisfactory to both parties. The question now was not one between Catholic and Protestant, but between the greater country and the smaller, which the greater country endeavoured to keep under an ignominious control. The Union was carried by corruption and fear, and many who voted for it lived to repent it. Mr. Saurin, amongst others, was said to have opposed it only during its progress through Parliament, and not after its completion; so that the most important principles laid down in debate were to be regarded as mere forensic asseverations. Surely the truth of great principles did not depend upon a statute—they were not for an age, but for all times—they were immutable, imperishable, immortal, as the mind of man. They might, perhaps, be reconciled to the terms of the Union, but as they were, had the results been beneficial to the country; but travellers stood appalled at the misery she presented. Were they to attribute those evils to the soil, the climate, or some evil genius who exercised a sinister influence over their destinies?

The right hon. gentleman then traced, according to his own views, the history of Ireland since the Union. In 1800 Mr. O'Connell first spoke against the Union. In 1810 he made a speech precisely similar to those for which he was now arraigned. His intentions were pure then, it could not be denied. If the language were the same now, the intention must be identified as the same also. The Catholic Association was created by him, and Catholic Emancipation was accomplished; but did they think that up to that period the Government had been so wise and salutary that the Union ought to be regarded as a great legislative blessing; or that if this indictment could be sustained, an indictment for a conspiracy might not have been preferred against those who had associated themselves to obtain Catholic Emancipation? How, too, was the Reform Bill carried? Who were the conspirators who embarked in that fearful enterprise? Should he answer—Lord Grey, Lord J. Russell, Lord Althorp, and, to crown the list, Sir J. Graham, now Home Secretary? Let gamblers denounce vice, drunkards denounce debauch, when Graham complained of agitation. For aught he knew, Sir James Graham might be sincere in his change of opinions, and he had not the slightest desire, from motives of partisanship, to assail him, especially behind his back; but, said the learned counsel:—

I do say, that he is of all men the last under whose auspices a prosecution of this character ought to be carried on. The Reform Bill becomes the law of the land—the Parliament is dissolved, and a new Parliament is summoned and called together under the Reform Bill; and the very first measure adopted in that reformed Parliament is a coercion bill for Ireland. The Attorney-General read a speech of Lord John Russell in favour of coercion. He omitted to read the numerous speeches subsequently made by that noble person, in which his mistake with respect to Ireland is honourably confessed. Gentlemen, I shall not go through the events of the last ten years in detail. It is sufficient to point out to you the various questions by which this unfortunate country has been successively convulsed—the church question, the tithe question, the Municipal Bill, the Registration Bill. These questions, with their diversified ramifications, have not left us one moment's rest. Cabinets have been destroyed by them. The great parties in the state have fought for them. Ireland has supplied the fatal field for the encounter of contending parties. No single measure for the substantial and permanent amelioration of the country has been adopted; and here we are, at the opening of a new session of Parliament, with a poor-rate on our estates, a depreciating tariff in our markets, and a state prosecution in her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench. Such, gentlemen, are the results of the system of policy adopted in that Imperial Parliament, whose wisdom and whose beneficence have been made the theme for such lavish panegyric! Gentlemen, I do not know your political opinions—I do not know that there is any one man among you favourable to the repeal of the union; but if every one of you be fearful of that measure becoming ultimately the occasion of a dismemberment of the empire, still its discussion may not be useless. If the councils of the state were governed by no other considerations than those which were founded upon obvious justice, or if measures were to be carried by syllogisms, and government was a mere matter of dialectics, then all great assemblages of the people should, of course, be deprecated, and every exciting adjuration addressed to the passions of the people should be strenuously repressed. But it is not by ratiocination that a redress of grievances can be obtained. The agitator must sometimes follow the example of the diplomatist, who asks for what is impossible, in order that what is possible may be obtained. It must strike the least observant, that when the Government complained most vehemently of demagogue audacity, their resentment is the precursor of their concessions. Take, as an example, the Landlord and Tenant Commission, which there are some Conservatives think will disturb the foundations of property, and against which Lord Brougham addressed his admonitory deprecation to Sir Robert Peel. For my own part, I think it may lead to results greater than were contemplated; for it appears to me to have been chiefly intended as a means of diverting public attention from the consideration of the other great grievances of the country. The main source of all these grievances, I am convinced, is to be found in the colonial policy pursued to this country: The Union never has been carried into effect. If it had, Ireland would not be a miserable dependant in the great imperial family. The Attorney-General expressed great indignation at the motto at Mullaghmast—"Nine millions of people cannot be dragged at the tail of any nation on earth." That sentiment is taken from a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I at once adopt it. To mere numbers, without intelligence, organisation, or public spirit, I, for one, attach no value; but a great development of the moral prowess of Ireland has taken place. Instruction is universally diffused. The elements of literature, through which political sentiment is indirectly circulated, are taught by the state. Ireland has, if I may so speak, undergone a species of transformation. By one who had seen her half a century ago, she would be scarcely recognised. The simultaneous, the miraculous abandonment of those habits, to which Irishmen were once fatally addicted, at the exhortation of a humble friar, is a strong indication of what might be done by a good Government with so fine a people, without saying that the temperance movement affords a proof of the facility with which the national enthusiasm can be organized and directed. I think it is one among the many circumstances which should induce us to think that we have come to such a pass in this country that some great measures for its security and for its happiness are required.

It had been recommended that the Imperial Parliament should sit at certain intervals in Dublin. To that proposition he saw no sound objection; and he then painted a glowing picture of the advantages that would accrue from the realization of that project.

The advantages which would accrue from the realization of this project are of no ordinary kind. The intercourse of the two countries would be augmented to such an extent that their feelings would be identified. National prejudices would be reciprocally laid aside. An English domestication would take place. Instead of lending money upon Irish mortgages, Englishmen would bring bonds to Ireland, and live upon them. The absentee drain would be diminished. The value of property would be very nearly doubled. Great public works would be undertaken, and the great natural endowments of the country would be turned to account. This city would appear in renovated splendour. Your streets would be shaken by the roll of the gorgeous equipages in which the first nobles of the country would be borne to the senate-house, from which the money-changers should be driven. The mansions of the aristocracy would blaze with that useful luxury which ministers to the gratification of the affluent and to the employment and comfort of the poor. The Sovereign herself would not deem the seat of her Parliament unworthy of her residence. The frippery of the Viceroyal Court would be swept away. We should look upon Royalty itself, and not upon the tinsel image. We should behold the Queen of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland, in all the pomp of her imperial regality, with a diadem—the finest diadem in the world—glittering upon her brow, while her countenance beamed with the expression of that sentiment which "becomes the throned monarch better than the crown." We should see her accompanied by the Prince, of whom it is the highest praise to say, that he has proved himself to be not unworthy of her; we should see her encompassed by all the circumstances that associate endearment with respect; we should not only behold the Queen, but the mother and the wife, and see her from the highest station on which a human being could be placed, presenting to her subjects the finest model of every conjugal and maternal virtue. I am not speaking in the language of a fictitious enthusiasm when I speak thus of her. I am sure that this project is not only feasible, but easy.

He would not deny that strong speeches had been made by his client and the other traversers, but he denied that they were more exciting or inflammatory than those which were spoken in almost all popular assemblies, Whig, Radical, or Conservative. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the proceedings of large Protestant meetings, at which language of the same character had been used.

You cannot have forgotten the contumelies heaped upon the head of the Queen upon the resignation in 1839 of Sir R. Peel. I will not, gentlemen, disgust you by a more distinct reference to those traitorous diatribes, in which even clergymen took a part. It is better we should inquire how it is that gentlemen connected with these very prosecutions have thought it decorous to comport themselves when their own passions were excited. The name of the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw is attached to the proclamation. I hold in my hand the peroration of a speech delivered by that gentleman, and reported in the *Evening Mail* of the 9th of March, 1835:—"The Government might make what regulations it pleased; but he trusted the people knew their duty too well to submit to its enactments. We might degrade our mitres; it might deprive us of our properties; but if the Government dared to lay its hand on the Bible, then we must come to an issue. We will cover it with our bodies. My friends, will you permit your brethren to call out to you in vain? In the name of my country and of my country's God, I will appeal from a British House of Commons to a British public. My countrymen would obey the laws so long as they were properly administered; but if they were sought to lay sacrilegious hands on the Bible, to tear the standard of the living God, and to raise a mutilated one in its stead, then it would be no time to halt between two opinions; then, on every hill and in every valley would resound the rallying cry of 'To your tents, oh Israel.'" I won't ask the Attorney-General of Ireland what he thinks of this, because this speech refers to a subject somewhat embarrassing to him; and what his opinions are upon the Education Board it is not very easy to conjecture; but I may venture to ask the Solicitor-General, who is himself a commissioner of the Education Board, whether Daniel O'Connell, in his whole course of agitation, ever uttered a speech half so inflammatory as this? With respect to Mr. Sergeant Warren, he, I suppose, agrees in every word of it, and only laments that, after so much sound and fury, the Recorder of Dublin is the steadfast supporter of Government, by whom all the misdeeds thus eloquently denounced have been subsequently committed. Gentlemen, I find in the *Evening Packet* of the 24th of January, 1837, an account of a great Protestant meeting which took place at the Mansion-house, where all the great representatives of the Conservative interest in this country were assembled. Some very strong speeches indeed were made at that meeting. The Earl of Charleville said, "Well, gentlemen, you have a rebellious Parliament; you have a Lord-Lieutenant, the slave and minion of a rebellious Parliament." That speech was heard by the Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith. Did he remonstrate against the use of language so unqualified? Not at all. He got up and made a speech, in which he stated that "he was sorry to find that Roman Catholic members of Parliament paid so little regard to their oaths." When the right hon. gentleman had such impressions, I cannot feel surprised that care should have been taken to exclude every Roman Catholic from the jury-box. Let him not misapprehend me. I do not refer to his language in the spirit of resentment. Resentment is not the feeling which the conduct of the right hon. gentleman is calculated to produce.

The right hon. gentleman then went on to point out the means taken by the Irish Orangemen to corrupt the army, by the establishment of Orange lodges in various regiments, and read several extracts from the clandestine correspondence which took place, and which had been brought to light before a parliamentary committee. Through the entire mass of thought embodied in Mr. O'Connell's speeches there was a pervading love of order, and an unaffected sentiment of abhorrence for the employment of any other than loyal, constitutional, and pacific means for the attainment of his object. Of the charges against him, his whole life was the refutation.

A man cannot wear the mask of loyalty for 44 years; however skillfully constructed the vizard will sometimes drop off, and the natural truculence, the genuine features of the conspirator, must be disclosed. You may have heard many references made to the year 1798, and several stanzas of a long poem have been read to you, in order to fasten them on Mr. O'Connell. It was in 1798 that the celebrated man was called to the bar who is destined to play a part so conspicuous on the theatre of the world. He was in the bloom of youth, in the full flush of life—the blood bounded in his veins, and in a frame full of vigour was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. He was in that season of life when men are most disposed to high and daring adventure. He had come from those rocks and mountains of which a description so striking has appeared in the reports of the speeches which have been read to you. He had listened, as he says, to the great Atlantic, whose surge rolls unbroken from the coast of Labrador. He carried enthusiasm to romance; and of the impressions which great events are calculated to make upon minds like his he was peculiarly susceptible. He was unwedded. He had given no hostages to the state. The Conservative affections had not tied their ligaments, tender, but indissoluble, about his heart. There was at that time an enterprise on foot; guilty, and deeply guilty, indeed, but not wholly hopeless. The peaks that overhung the Bay of Bantry were visible from Nenagh-hill. What post was taken in that dark adventure by this conspirator of 69? Did he play Pierre at 22 who is ready to play Renault at 69? Curran was suspected; Grattan was suspected. Both were designated as traitors unimpeached, but on the name of Daniel O'Connell a conjecture never lighted. And can you bring yourself to believe that the man who turned with abhorrence from the rebellion of 1798, would now, in an old age, which he himself has called not premature, engage in an insane undertaking, in which his own life, and the lives of those who are dearer to him than himself, and the lives of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, would, beyond all doubt, be sacrificed? Can you bring yourselves to believe that he would blast all the laurels which it is his boast that he has won without the effusion of a single drop of blood—that he would drench the land of his birth, of his affections, and of his redemption, in a deluge of profuse blood, and that he would lay prostrate that great moral movement which he has raised so high that it is visible from the remotest region of the world? What he was in 1798 he is in 1844. Do you believe that the man who aimed at revolution would repudiate French assistance and denounce the present dynasty of France? Do you think that the man who aimed at revolution would hold forth to the detestation of the world the infamous slavery by which the great Transatlantic public, to her everlasting shame, permits herself to be degraded? Or, to come nearer home, do you think that the man who aimed at revolution would have indignantly repudiated the proffered junction with the English Chartists? Had a combination been effected between the Chartists and the Repealers it would have been more than formidable. At the head of that combination in England was Mr. Feargus O'Connor, once the associate and the friend of Daniel O'Connell. The entire of the lower orders in the north of England were enrolled in a powerful organization. A league between the Repealers and the Chartists might have been at once effected. Chartism uses its utmost and its most clandestine efforts to find its way into this country. O'Connell detects it and crushes it. Of the charges preferred against him, am I not right when I exclaim that his life contains the refutation? To the charge that Mr. O'Connell and his son conspired to excite animosity amongst her Majesty's subjects, the last observation that I have made to you is more peculiarly applicable. Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell and his co-religionists have been made the objects of the fiercest vituperation; and yet I defy the most acute scrutiny of the entire of the speeches put before you to detect a single expression—a solitary phrase—which reflects in the remotest degree upon the Protestant religion. He has left all the contumely heaped upon the form of Christianity which he professes utterly unheeded, and the Protestant Operative Society has not provoked a retort; and every angry disputant has, without any interposition on his part, been permitted to rush in "where angels fear to tread." Gentlemen, the religion of Mr. O'Connell teaches him two things—charity towards those who dissent from him in doctrine, and forgiveness of those who do him wrong. You recollect (it is from such incidents that we are enabled to judge of the characters of men)—you remember to have heard in the course of the evidence frequent reference made to poor old Sir Bradley King. The unfortunate man had been deprived of his office, and all compensation was denied him. He used to stand in the lobby of the House of Commons, the most desolate and helpless-looking man I ever saw. The only one of his old friends that stuck to him almost was Baron Lefroy. But Baron Lefroy had no interest with the Government. Mr. O'Connell saw Bradley King, and took pity on him. Bradley King had been his fierce political, almost his personal, antagonist. Mr. O'Connell went to Lord Althorp, and

obtained for Bradley King the compensation which had been refused him. I remember having read a most striking letter addressed by Sir Abraham Bradley King to Mr. O'Connell, and asked him for it. He could not at first put his hand upon it; but, while looking for it, he told me, that soon after the death of the old Dublin Alderman, an officer entered his study and told him that he was the son-in-law of Sir Abraham, who had, a short time before his death, called him to his bedside and said, "When I shall have been buried go to Daniel O'Connell and tell him that the last prayer of a grateful man was offered up for him, and that I implored Heaven to avert every peril from his head." Mr. O'Connell found the letter. You will allow me to read it:—

"Barrett's Hotel, Spring-gardens, August 4, 1834.

"Very dear Sir,—The anxious wish for a satisfactory termination of my cause, which your continued and unwearying efforts for it have ever indicated, is at length accomplished. The vote of compensation passed last night. To Mr. Lefroy and to yourself am I indebted for putting the case in the right light—to my Lord Althorp, for his lordship's candid and straightforward act, in giving me my just dues, and thus restoring myself and family to competence, ease, and happiness.

"To you, Sir, to whom I was early and long politically opposed—to you who, nobly forgetting this continued difference of opinion, and who, rejecting every idea of party feeling or of party spirit, thought only of my distress, and sped to succour and support me, how can I express my gratitude? I cannot attempt it. The reward I feel is to be found only in your own breast; and I assure myself that the generous feelings of a noble mind will cheer you on to that prosperity and happiness which a discriminating Providence holds out to those who protect the helpless and sustain the falling. For such reward and happiness to you and yours my prayers shall be offered fervently; while the remainder of my days, passing, I trust, in tranquillity, by a complete retirement from public life, and in the bosom of my family, will constantly present to me the grateful recollection of one to whom I am mainly indebted for so desirable a closing of my life. Believe me, my dear sir, with the greatest respect and truth, your faithful servant,

ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING."

You may deprive him of his liberty—you may shut him out from the light of nature—you may inter him in a dungeon, to which a ray of the sun never yet descended; but you never will take away from him the consciousness of having done a good and noble action, and of being entitled to kneel down every night before he sleeps, and to address to his Creator the divinest portion of our Redeemer's prayer. The man to whom that letter was addressed, and the son of the man to whom that letter was addressed, are not guilty of the sanguinary intents which have been ascribed to them; and for this they put themselves upon their country. Rescue that phrase from its technicalities—let it no longer be a fictitious one: if we have lost our representation in the Parliament, let us behold it in the jury-box, and that you participate in the feelings of millions of your countrymen let your verdict afford a proof. But it is not to Ireland that the aching solicitude with which the result of this trial is intently watched will be confined. There is not a great city in Europe in which upon the day when the great intelligence shall be expected to arrive men will stop each other in the public way, and inquire whether 12 men upon their oaths have been doomed to incarceration the man who gave liberty to Ireland. Whatever may be your adjudication he is prepared to meet it. He knows that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that posterity, whether in a gaol or out of it, will look back to him with admiration; he is almost indifferent to what may befall him, and is far more solicitous for others at this moment than for himself. But, at the commencement of what I have said to you, I told you that I was not unmoved, and that many incidents of my political life, the strange alternations of fortune through which I have passed, came back upon me. But now the bare possibility at which I have glanced has, I acknowledge, almost unmanned me. Shall I, who stretch out to you in behalf of the son the hand whose fetters the father had struck off, live to cast my eyes upon that domicile of sorrow in the vicinity of this great metropolis, and say, "Tis there they have immured the Liberator of Ireland with his fondest and best-beloved child?" No! it shall never be! You will not consign him to the spot to which the Attorney-General invites you to surrender him. No. When the spring shall have come again, and the winter shall have passed,—when the spring shall have come again, it is not through the windows of this mansion that the father of such a son, and the son of such a father, shall look upon those green hills on which the eyes of so many a captive have gazed so wistfully in vain; but in their own mountain home again they shall listen to the murmurs of the great Atlantic, they shall go forth and inhale the freshness of the morning air together; "they shall be free of mountain solitude;" they will be encompassed with the loftiest images of liberty upon every side; and if time shall have stolen its suppleness from the father's knee or impaired the firmness of his tread, he shall lean on the child of her that watches over him from heaven, and shall look out from some high place far and wide into the island, whose greatness and whose glory shall be for ever associated with his name. In your love of justice—in your love of Ireland—in your love of honesty and fair play—I place my confidence. I ask you for an acquittal, not only for the sake of your country, but for your own. Upon the day when this trial shall have been brought to a termination, when amidst the burst of public expectancy, in answer to the solemn interrogatory which shall be put to you by the officer of the court, you shall answer "Not Guilty," with what a transport will that glorious negative be welcomed? How will you be blessed, adored, worshipped, and when retiring from this scene of excitement and of passion, you shall return to your own tranquil homes, how pleasantly will you look upon your children, in the consciousness that you will have left them a patrimony of peace, by impressing upon the British Cabinet that some other measure besides a state prosecution is necessary for the pacification of your country!

Mr. Moore, Queen's Counsel, here rose, apparently with the intention of addressing the court and jury, when

The Chief Justice interrupted, saying—we are not disposed, Mr. Moore, to press you to go on this evening if you find it inconvenient to do so.

Mr. Moore—I feel very grateful my lord, for your kindness and the motives which suggested your observation. I certainly should find great difficulty in addressing the court and jury after the speech which has just been delivered; and if it would not trespass too much upon the time of the public, I would feel grateful if I were not called upon by the Court to address you this evening. If the Court had not thrown out the intimation itself, I should not have felt myself justified in making the request.

The Chief Justice—It is now three o'clock, and, without infringing unnecessarily upon the public time, it would be the desire of the Court to give every reasonable indulgence to counsel in their power. You yourself feel that you would rather not go on at present, but wait until Monday morning, as we presume your speech cannot be closed to night. Unless the Attorney-General presses to the contrary, the Court is not inclined to call upon you to proceed to night.

The Attorney-General acquiesced in the adjournment, and the Court was accordingly adjourned at ten minutes after three o'clock, until Monday morning, the Chief Justice having first cautioned the jury against communicating with any one on the subject of the trial.

After the court rose, the hall presented a most animated appearance, and the entrance of Mr. Sheil was marked by repeated rounds of applause, the crowd following him to the robing-rooms, and evincing their approbation with great warmth and vigour.

THIRTEENTH DAY—MONDAY.

At ten o'clock the Court sat. Immediately after, Mr. John O'Connell rose, and begged permission to make an observation in reference to the speech which was made in his behalf by the Right Hon. Mr. Sheil on Saturday last, as one part of it was calculated to create a serious misapprehension in the minds of the jury. He had always advocated a full, free, entire, and perfect legislation in this country. He did not therefore agree with the proposal of occasional visits to Ireland of the Imperial Parliament. Nor was he the advocate of any measure that did not give to his country what he esteemed to be her imperishable right—an independent legislature.

Mr. Moore then rose to address the jury on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Tierney. He said the Attorney-General had told them this was a momentous case—he might have added that it came before them under momentous circumstances, and in momentous times. But never was anything less calculated to allay the animosity that existed throughout the land than this prosecution. From the beginning the conduct of the Government had only tended to increase that animosity. The charge against the traversers was confined to conspiracy; there was no count for attending an unlawful meeting, or making a seditious speech; it was for conspiracy alone. Yet, how was it made out? By an allegation that seditious meetings were attended, and seditious speeches made, by the traversers. If they had offended against the law at all, each of the meetings must have been unlawful at the time it was held, and yet nine months had elapsed without any prosecution. How did the Attorney-General, if he really considered the meetings to be illegal, reconcile it to his mind that he had so long deferred taking any step to prevent them? Did he hope to amass a greater number of conspirators? If the Government designedly lay by, and allowed crimes to be committed by the people under a delusion, as they were, he must brand it as an act of the greatest and most unparalleled baseness. But he would not believe that the Attorney-General or the Government could be guilty of conduct so nefarious. His conviction was that the Attorney-General never had felt himself strong enough to prosecute on any single meeting. And if that were so, was he now to come forward, and, taking several together, to charge those who attended them with conspiracy? Never was he more surprised than when he heard the Attorney-General say that the intended meeting at Clontarf was abandoned from a consciousness of its illegality. Did the Attorney-General forget the circumstances that occurred about that time—the haste of the Lord-Lieutenant in proceeding to Ireland, the proclamations, the pouring forth of the garrison on the morning of the intended meeting? The abandonment was owing to the sense and good feeling of Mr. O'Connell. He saw the awful consequences that might have resulted from it; he abandoned it, and none owed him a deeper debt of gratitude than the Attorney-General. A conspiracy was an agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act, or a legal act by illegal means. The moment the agreement was made the crime was committed. Before the jury, then, could convict his client, they must believe that such an agreement was entered into by him. There was not a tittle of evidence to prove that any conspiracy at all existed. But even if they thought otherwise, still there was no ground for saying that his client was implicated in it. His client considered the Union a measure injurious to his country. Was there any privilege attached to that measure to prevent a person entertaining a free opinion upon it—to prevent him from expressing that opinion? If they believed his opinion to be sincere, they had a motive to which to refer the acts charged against him. But they were only two—an attendance at the Clontarf meeting on the 15th of August, and another at the Association on the 3d of October. One witness, Mr. Cann, had given evidence of a certain conversation with Mr. Tierney on the 16th of June, two months previous to the

Clontibret meeting, in which, said the witness, Mr. Tierney spoke of what the army in Spain had done, and said that repeal was making its way in the army here. He had the most solemn assurance of Mr. Tierney that no such statement was made by him. Moreover, no intelligence of the declaration of the army in Spain had been received in this country until the 19th of June, three days after the alleged conversation. What weight would the jury attach to such evidence? Well, then, was there a single thing done at Clontibret that proved the illegality of the meeting, or was a man who attended a single meeting for repeal a conspirator? The resolutions agreed to were pressed in evidence—were they illegal? Similar language had been used even by Lord Grey. Up to the 3rd of October, then, there was no evidence that Mr. Tierney had attended any other meeting, or been cognizant of any of the proceedings. It was true he attended a meeting of the Association on the 1st of October, but that Association was not illegal, nor did anything said or done by his client at that meeting amount to a conspiracy. There was no evidence against his client, and if the jury came to that conclusion, and acquitted him, they would be able to justify their verdict in the eyes of their fellow-men.

Mr. Hatchell next proceeded to address the jury for Mr. Ray. There were circumstances peculiar to each of the traversers which it was right should be laid before the jury, that they might, as fair and impartial men, see whether the traversers were united in a preconceived plan for overturning the Government. Mr. Ray was peculiarly situated in regard to the charge in the indictment—he was the secretary to the Repeal Association. They were not to try him for having attended any unlawful assembly—he attended meetings, but he denied their illegality. They were not to try him for published libels, or uttering seditious expressions—he had never done so in his life. They were not to try him as a Repealer—to that he would have pleaded guilty—but they were to try whether he had entered into a criminal plot for the purpose charged in the indictment. The learned counsel referred to the charges of Chief Justice Eyre, in the case of "the King v. Hardy, Tooke, and others," to show that criminal intent must be clearly proved to support an indictment for conspiracy. Mr. Ray performed his duties as paid secretary to the association; that he did so with a criminal intent was the question they were sworn to try. It was not fair to include him in the indictment, for it disqualified him from proving as a witness the honesty and integrity of the motives of the other traversers. The learned gentleman then commented upon the evidence, and contended that neither were the meetings Mr. Ray had attended illegal, nor was there any criminality whatever in anything his client had done. All that had been done by him was in his character as secretary of the Association; and they could not, he thought, reconcile it to their minds to convict him of conspiracy.

It had been arranged amongst the traversers that Mr. Fitzgibbon, Queen's counsel should follow Mr. Hatchell in his address, and as it was only two o'clock when the latter gentleman concluded, there was every reason to suppose that a third speech would have been accomplished on Monday. The learned gentleman, however, applied, on the ground of indisposition, to be allowed to postpone his address till the following day; and, as Mr. O'Connell stated, that from the arrangement made by the traversers, no other gentleman who was to address the jury could then be substituted, there was but one alternative—to adjourn the Court, which, in spite of the remonstrances of the Attorney-General, was done accordingly.

FOURTEENTH DAY.—TUESDAY.

The Court resumed its sittings at ten o'clock. The traversers and jury having answered to their names.

Mr. Fitzgibbon immediately proceeded to address the Court on behalf of Dr. Gray. The charge against his client was one of the most serious with which a subject could be charged, and if well-founded, one of the most disgraceful of which a human being could be guilty. He denounced the prosecution as unfair, illegal, and unconstitutional, and compared it to a Ministerial seizure, devised for the purpose of driving an ill-used and exasperated people to madness. The conduct of the prosecutors was, in his opinion, calculated to degrade them in public estimation, and deprive them of the high moral position which they had hitherto occupied as men and lawyers, for they had carried on the proceedings in a manner only to be equalled by the conduct of Sir Edward Coke, when he prosecuted Sir Walter Raleigh. The Attorney-General had told them that they should take the law of the case from the Court, and in that he fully concurred; but he denied, as the Attorney-General insinuated, that they should take or abide by the opinion of the Court on matters of fact. Of the guilt or innocence of the accused, they, and they alone, were to judge; on that point the jury was omnipotent—the Court utterly powerless; on that point the jury had full power and authority, while the Court was entirely without jurisdiction; for the law took from the Court the decision of guilt or innocence, and placed it exclusively in the hands of the jury. The learned counsel proceeded to quote a variety of authorities in support of this proposition, contending at great length that the *dicta* of judges, when cited by lawyers, was of little value, in most cases, but especially in cases like the present, involving the liberties and properties of her Majesty's subjects. He disagreed entirely with the Attorney-General in his exposition of the law of conspiracy. He had stated it most unfairly and uncandidly; and in a case of state prosecution, common humanity, he contended, required that it should be stated honestly, fairly, and openly. The jury had heard much in the course of the proceedings of overt acts; but he questioned much whether any one of them knew what constituted an overt act of conspiracy. There are but two cases to which the term could be applied, treason and conspiracy. An overt act of treason was easily described; for instance, if a person imagined the death of the Sovereign, he was guilty of an overt act of treason; but he defied the Attorney-General to point to a single act of his client which could be construed into an overt act of conspiracy. The learned gentleman next referred to the evidence brought forward by the Crown against the traversers, and in the course of this branch of his subject alluded in very warm terms to the evidence of Captain Despard, the stipendiary magistrate, which was calculated and intended to induce the jury to believe that large masses of the community were banded together for the purpose of effecting political changes by military organisation. He subsequently referred to the non-production of Holbrook, the lithographic printer, whom he characterised and designated as a creature of the Government. The learned gentleman then proceeded to show that all social and political ameliorations were accompanied or preceded by demonstrations of physical force, and among other instances referred to the extirpation of Magna Charta by the Barons of England, who appeared before the King, at Runnymede, armed for war, and ready to force what they had previously made up their minds to attain.

The Court then adjourned for a few minutes. During the adjournment the Attorney-General handed a note to Mr. Fitzgibbon, who, after reading it, returned it to that gentleman. The Attorney-General refused to accept it. Mr. Fitzgibbon then threw it across the table, and the Attorney-General took it up without any observation. When the Court resumed, Mr. Fitzgibbon stated what had occurred, and called on the Attorney-General to produce the note. On that gentleman taking no notice of the request, Mr. Fitzgibbon stated that in it the Attorney-General intimated that he (Mr. F.) had given him personal offence, and if he did not apologise, to name his friend. The Attorney-General said, if Mr. Fitzgibbon had any application to make, let it be on affidavit.

Mr. Fitzgibbon declined. The Attorney-General said that if all the facts of the case came before the Court on affidavit, the matter would wear a different aspect. Mr. Fitzgibbon had said that he (the Attorney-General) was influenced in this prosecution by unworthy motives to obtain a certain result; he felt greatly irritated, and had called for an apology; and he was sure, if the whole matter were brought before the Court, it would not sanction Mr. Fitzgibbon's conduct.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said, if the Attorney-General had called his attention to any particular observation deemed personally offensive, and asked him to explain or apologise, he did not know what his feelings might have tempted him to have done. That was the course which ought to have been pursued.

Mr. Moore suggested that time should be allowed in order that all misconception should be put an end to. The Chief Justice said the court felt indebted to Mr. Moore for the suggestion. It was most unwilling to give an opinion on what had taken place; but it felt that, of all men in the profession, the Attorney-General was the last man who ought to have been betrayed into such an expression of feeling as had been brought under its notice.

The Attorney-General admitted he wrote the note hastily, and even then laboured under feelings of irritation; but he begged to withdraw it. He felt he had not been fairly dealt with; he would, however, impose no terms whatever, but leave it to the gentlemanly feelings of Mr. Fitzgibbon to take what course he pleased.

The Chief Justice—Of course we cannot allow any ulterior proceedings to take place.

Mr. Fitzgibbon proceeded to enter on a long statement, but was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who requested him not to enter on details as the Attorney-General had withdrawn the note, and wished he had not written it. After some conversation the Court called on each gentleman to express himself satisfied.

The Attorney-General said if Mr. Fitzgibbon meant nothing of a personal nature, of course he ought to be satisfied.

Mr. Fitzgibbon had no feelings to the Attorney-General which he had not when he spoke before.

Mr. Fitzgibbon then resumed, and proceeded at great length to impress upon the jury that they were the sole judges of the criminality; and, in support of this proposition, he instanced the conduct of the several juries before whom Hone was tried for the publication of blasphemous and seditious libels. The juries, in that case, brought in repeated verdicts of acquittal, notwithstanding that the learned Judge had taken on himself to instruct them as to the manner in which they should discharge their duties.

At five o'clock Mr. Fitzgibbon begged the Court would permit him to postpone the remaining part of his address till to-morrow morning, which, after some demur on the part of the Chief Justice, was acceded to.

FIFTEENTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., upon the opening of the court this morning resumed his address. He commenced by stating, that the magnitude of his case, and its importance, absolutely required him to extend his address to the jury, as it was absolutely impossible for him in a speech of some three, four, or even seven hours, to digest the mass of matter which had been so extensively placed before them, and which he was as anxious to render as intelligible as possible. He hoped, however, that as he did not conclude yesterday, he would not be accused of having broken any promise to the court.

Chief Justice.—Do not imagine any such thing, Mr. Fitzgibbon—you have not.

Mr. Fitzgibbon.—His own peace of mind, no matter what length of time he should occupy, demanded that he should go through the case before him to the best of his ability.

Chief Justice.—Surely.

Mr. Fitzgibbon then proceeded to say that he appeared there, technically speaking, for only one of the traversers, Dr. Gray, who, he said, was a young man who belonged to a respectable and learned profession, as useful and as honourable a profession as that to which he (Mr. Fitzgibbon) belonged. He (Dr. Gray) was part proprietor of a newspaper, which had now existed for half a century in Dublin. He had to defend him from the imputation of crime, of having been led or misled by the eloquence and ability of Mr. O'Connell, to join his ranks, and become a member of the Repeal Association. In defending him, then, from this accusation, it became essentially necessary for him to bring before the jury a few of those eloquent passages of Mr. O'Connell, which had induced his client to join the Association—passages, however, which were not yet read, and which were calculated not only to exonerate his client, but to exonerate from blame every man who connected himself with the Association, and most unequivocally to exonerate the first of the traversers, Mr. O'Connell himself. He had already said, there was some ingenuity exercised in the situation of speeches from Mr. O'Connell, as well as injustice done to them by reading them in rapid succession. The situations were such as to lead men to believe that Mr. O'Connell, in his agitation, had for its object and final termination, insurrection—that though he had peace on his tongue, he had sedition and rebellion in his heart. The learned counsel then read some extracts, which he said would in their detached form appear to imply that Mr. O'Connell intended to suggest to his hearers, "that if they did not choose to live as slaves, they should take up arms and die in the field of battle as freemen"—that would be to die in the field of battle by fighting against their own countrymen in a civil war. That was what they would insinuate to be the meaning of Mr. O'Connell. But if the Crown believed that, or if they believed they could get twelve honest men to believe it, why stop short in not acting up to that belief—why not prosecute for high treason, and he would tell the jury that if that were Mr. O'Connell's meaning in his speech, and he would say it under the correction of the Court, they were bound to acquit all the traversers, for if Mr. O'Connell had been guilty of high treason, the misdemeanour in point of law becomes completely merged in it. Other extracts from Mr. O'Connell's speech were read, and commented on by the learned gentleman. Where Mr. O'Connell alluded to the covering the land with troops in a time of peace, and that physical force was to be adopted by Government, and if the people should conquer—as conquer they would—the first use of that victory would be to place the sceptre in the hands of her who ever had shown herself favourable to Ireland—they would remember the great stress which the Attorney-General laid on that passage. "What," said he, "is a subject to talk of placing the sceptre in the hands of the Sovereign who has it already? What does that subject mean by saying so, unless he means first, by force and war, and rebellion and insurrection, to take the sceptre from the hands of that Sovereign. How, otherwise, could he so talk?" That was his argument. But, could the jury believe that Mr. O'Connell would even so address the common sense of rational British subjects—that he could waver the sceptre from her to whom it belongs by hereditary, by legal, and by constitutional right? Could the jury believe that Mr. O'Connell would be about to go to France in his mind, or to have the most distant notion, that he would have it in his power to have the bestowal of that sceptre—that sceptre which belongs to the Sovereign—and which belongs to her, not only with the assent and consent of all, but with the heartfelt acclamation of every subject in every part of her dominions. The learned gentleman ridiculed the idea that Mr. O'Connell ever contemplated any appeal to physical force, and read numerous passages from his speeches, all of which condemned in the strongest terms any departure from peaceful and legal agitation. He referred to Mr. O'Connell's language at the Association on the 11th of September, in reference to the Chartists, where he said—"We all know what the Chartists have done. Who know who their leaders are in Dublin, and that the attempts made by them in Ireland have been totally abortive. In Drogheda the clique was broken up, and Hovey, who came over from Barnsley, found he had nothing to do. To that, of course, he would not object—but he found, at all events, that Ireland was not the place for the physical force men, and he went back again. It was said that Chartism had made some head at Loughrea, but if there was anything of the kind, there is little doubt that it would soon be put down by that pious and exemplary prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Cohen, the Catholic Bishop. He would give his valuable assistance in hunting the Fergusites out of Loughrea. We don't repudiate Chartists, because they bear that name, but we cannot associate with men who have been stained with crimes of the most dangerous and evil tendency." Had Mr. O'Connell entertained any notion of an outbreak he would not have used such language in reference to the Chartists. The learned gentleman read many other extracts, showing that Mr. O'Connell had always deprecated any other than moral force. In one speech he had said—"No, there shall not be one drop of blood shed in Ireland, as long as I live, in any political struggle whatever." * * * Man is not entitled to shed the blood of his fellow creature, and the red arm of God's vengeance falls sooner or later on the murderer. * * * During the entire struggle for Catholic Emancipation, no man was even charged with riot, or with the slightest offence respecting property. * * * Not a drop of human blood was ever mingled with our contest, nor is the weight of it on our souls, or the guilt of it on our minds; but we obtained that mighty political revolution without crime and without bloodshed, by the incessant exertion of our constitutional faculties, and by the gigantic, aye, and electric force of public opinion in favour of right and justice.

Again, on the 9th of March, 1843, he said, "There shall not a drop of blood be shed in this struggle. Man must not shed the blood of his fellow-man, and the red hand of God's vengeance follows the man who breaks that commandment." In the same speech he said, "The man who violates the peace is an enemy to his country." When the Attorney-General, continued Mr. Fitzgibbon, read with such emphasis and so well the poem commencing—

"Who fears to speak of ninety-eight,"

It was to be wondered that he did not also recollect the lines—

"There came to the beach a poor Exile of Erin,

The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill;

For his country he sighed, when at midnight repairing,

To wander alone on the wind-beaten hill."

Who was that exile? Was he not a rebel of '98, and the writer of these beautiful lines now enjoyed a pension from Queen Charlotte, the consort of George the Third. It was necessary to remind the people that they were now to achieve their victories by moral force, and hence the meetings at the scenes of former massacres. Mr. Fitzgibbon read numerous other extracts, and commented on them as he proceeded, and concluded his address a few minutes before five o'clock.

At the close of the learned gentleman's speech, he adverted to the fracas which had taken place between himself and the Attorney-General yesterday, and said that he regretted the circumstance, not on his own account, but on that of the right hon. gentleman, whom he had known so long, and for whom he entertained the highest respect.

Mr. Sergeant Warren here interrupted the learned gentleman, and said that as the matter had already been disposed of, he thought that no good or useful end could be obtained by its revival.

Mr. Fitzgibbon begged to be heard out. He said justice had not been done to him; he had made repeated offers to return the note which the Attorney-General addressed to him yesterday, and it was not until those offers had been as repeatedly rejected, that he had brought the matter before the Court.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

It is the general impression here that Mr. Fitzgibbon displayed very bad taste in reverting to the dispute between himself and the Attorney-General after the subject had been disposed of.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—THURSDAY.

The interest of the trials appears to have increased since the commencement of the defence of the traversers, and as early as half-past eight this morning the court was crowded in every part. Their lordships took their seats on the bench a few minutes past ten o'clock, when

Mr. Henn, Q.C., rose to state that the term having closed, he did not think the court competent to proceed; he therefore begged, and very respectfully, that a note would be taken of the objection.

The Lord Chief Justice said, certainly he would do so.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., then proceeded to address the Court in behalf of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper. After some prefatory remarks, he said his own anxiety on the subject before them was great indeed—desirous as he was to place before them the justice of his client, so that truth might prevail, and the cause of freedom triumph. He would not at the outset of the case say what the result may be—not that he feared with trembling apprehension anything like popular indignation—a lawless outbreak; for were anything of that character attempted, the arm of power was sufficiently strong to repress such, even if it existed, or that it were attempted. His apprehensions originated in better motives. He felt the importance of their decision. He was anxious for the character of his common country—for the fruits of its justice; that their decision might be consistent with the principle of a free constitution—that they might rest on the immovable ground of truth. They might be assured that that day's proceedings would be deemed by the opinion of every enlightened man, by the opinion of enlightened England, as well as by the opinion of every other country which possessed freedom so far as they could, and that human infirmity would permit. They were bound to discharge their duty unflinchingly between the Crown and their fellow-subjects, and with a tender regard to the subject's freedom—they were bound so to discharge that duty as to be applied by their own consciences, as well as by the judgment of all just men. They were not there to try the traversers for their political opinions—for the soundness or the unsoundness of their views—for the policy or the impolicy of their proceedings—for the wisdom or folly of their actions—for the possibility or impossibility of their carrying out their projects into execution. Those matters belonged to part whatever of the question before them; still less did they sit in judgment upon the style of speech which might be chosen, either by political orators, or by the taste that might be shown by public speakers; they were to judge of the soundness of the substance of the speech, and not of the manner in which it was delivered. They were to judge of the character and style of many of the written productions given in evidence, and although they might disapprove of the general objects in view by the parties accused that day, yet they were to bear in mind only the particular subject matter which was charged in the present indictment. The crime alleged against the present defendants was a crime of a seditious and libellous character. The learned gentleman proceeded to state that the crime of which the traversers stood accused was that of conspiracy, and said it was seen in this crime of conspiracy, one man is affected not by what he has done himself—not by what he has spoken himself—not by what he has committed himself, but by what others may have done or spoken—that is, others may suffer not the consequences of their own acts or of their own speeches, but they may suffer the consequences

of the conduct of others. That men should suffer the consequences of their own conduct was natural and right, because a man can control either his own language or his own conduct; but it was difficult to understand why persons should be held responsible for the acts of others whose movements they could have no control—whose tongues they can neither silence nor check—over whose actions they have neither authority nor power. It is in ordinary cases that observation was founded in good sense, it was of more weight when applied to the charge of a seditious conspiracy. It was, therefore, necessary for the jury to be on their guard; for why should the incautious language or the improper actions of one man be visited on another, because that the other man may happen to be an obnoxious individual?—The learned gentleman then commented on the address of the Attorney-General, who he said had stated his case with moderation and temper, and, he would add, with firmness and candour; and referred to the various cases which the right hon. gentleman had cited in support of his case, none of which, he contended, were parallel cases to the present one. In alluding to the Manchester meeting, and the subsequent trial of Hunt, he said, several mottoes of a seditious character were inscribed on their banners, and great terror and alarm was excited. A controversy arose on the trial as to how far all the persons at the meeting were affected by the inscriptions on the banners. Justice Bayley, who charged the jury, observed on this point—"With respect to the banners, those only who showed that they were favourable to any motto inscribed on them by carrying them, or immediately marching under them, could be considered as liable to any penalty which the illegal nature of any of the inscriptions might warrant." He (Mr. W.) called particular attention to that part of the charge, because in the present case evidence was adduced of an arch that was erected, on which was a motto, and that motto was brought forward as evidence of the illegal intentions of persons going to that assembly. The learned gentleman next contended that the meetings held for the Repeal of the Union were not illegal in themselves, and that the numbers who attended them would not render them so. The meetings mentioned in the indictment had excited no alarm; and he would ask, was the Solicitor-General prepared to affirm the monstrous doctrine which had been laid down by his learned colleague, that the more perfect the tranquillity which prevailed at a meeting, the more dangerous was its character—the more they form the determination not to break the law, the more palpable the indications of crime and conspiracy? He then called the attention of the jury to several meetings which had been held in England—some of which were held directly under the nose of the Attorney-General, and at the door of the Prime Minister. The first meeting to which he alluded was that which assembled in Copenhagen Fields on the 27th of April, 1841, to the amount of upwards of 100,000 persons, and marched in procession through the streets of London, headed by a clergyman in his canonical robes. He mentioned this fact because one of the charges against Mr. O'Connell was, that he attended a meeting in his red robe of office. The learned counsel then referred to the great meetings of the Birmingham Political Union, and called attention to that held on the 29th of October, 1841, where he said the speeches were even more worthy than those made at the Manchester meeting, and yet Ministers did not dare to say that such meetings were illegal, nor did the Attorney-General of the day attempt to prosecute the persons present. He next alluded to the meetings held in Yorkshire, called by Mr. Oastler against the factory system, to which thousands of people went fifty, sixty, and even eighty miles, headed by bands, and with flags flying, and where language a thousand times stronger than any that had been proved in this case had been used, and yet the Attorney-General did not interfere. After commenting on the various points which form the subjects of the indictment, in one of the most splendid speeches that has, perhaps, been delivered since the days of Burke and Grattan, the learned gentleman, speaking of the traversers, asked, were they conspirators because they believed that their country's wealth was daily and hourly diminishing? Before them they saw a gloomy prospect and little hope; they transferred their eye to this metropolis in which we stand; they see what an acute and sensitive people cannot shut their eyes too; they see the houses of the nobility turned into barracks, the Stamp-office extinguished, the Lincen-hall deserted, the University forsaken, the Custom-house almost a poor-house, and not long since they had read a debate in Parliament to remove from their asylum the old Irish pensioners who bravely served their country, to transplant them, in their old age, in another country, for the purpose of saving a miserable pittance. They saw every possible source of expenditure withdrawn from the country by the application of political economy, and the unbending principles of imperial centralization. They looked at their parliament house, converted into a bank. In their eyes it stood a monument of past glory and present degradation. The glorious labours of our gifted countrymen within those walls were not forgotten. The works of the understanding did not easily perish. The verses of Homer lived 2500 years, without the loss of a single letter, while temples and cities had been swept away; and we cannot even now read without emotion the exalted sentiments her inspired sons poured forth in their exquisite language to save the expiring liberties of their country. Perhaps their genius had a resurrectionary power, and in later days quickened a degenerate posterity from the lethargy of slavery into the activity of freedom. We, too, had among us, in better times, many who approached the greatness of antiquity. The imperishable records of their eloquence would keep alive in our hearts a zeal for freedom, and a love for our country. The comprehensive genius of Flood, the immortal eloquence of Grattan, the splendour of Burke, the noble simplicity and Demosthenic eloquence of Plunkett and of Curran, had failed to save the ancient constitution of Ireland! Had learning, genius, eloquence, lost their power over the souls of men? With one great exception, these distinguished countrymen had passed away, but their memorials had not perished with them. Their names would be remembered by a grateful posterity, while genius was honoured or patriotism remembered. Those who desired the Repeal of the Union believed that the Imperial Parliament did not attend sufficiently to our peculiar wants. Our character was misunderstood, and sometimes slandered. Our vices were magnified into crimes, and the crimes of a few were visited upon the nation. The Irish—the mere Irish—had been treated as creatures of impulse—men without settled understandings, without a rational power, or moral sense. They had their faults, God knows, and he (Mr. Whiteside) grieved to say it, but their faults were redeemed by splendid virtues. They had rushed into this agitation with ardour. It was their very nature where they felt strongly to act boldly, and speak passionately—ascrime their excesses to their enthusiasm and forgive! Recollect that the same enthusiasm had borne them triumphantly over fields of peril and glory—had impelled them to shed their dearest blood, and spend their lives in defence of the liberties of England. Nor is their high spirit useful only in the storm of battle; it cheers their almost broken heart under their misery—it sweetens the bitter cup of poverty, which thousands of your countrymen are admitted to feel. The emanations of genius, the imperishable works of art, and the labours of heroes, and the attachment of patriots, have all been prompted by enthusiasm. The deep passions of the soul are sometimes summoned into action for great and noble purposes, and are awakened by the hand of Omnipotence, by whose touch this island first started into existence—that hand which has stamped upon this bold people the enthusiastic desire for the regeneration of Ireland.

The learned counsel here, overpowered by exertion, sank into his seat, amid loud and continued applause.

Mr. Moore, Q.C.—My lord, he is exceedingly exhausted.

Mr. Henn, Q.C.—He has not concluded, my lord.

Chief Justice.—We will not consider him to have done so.

The court was then adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

We are happy to hear the most favourable accounts of the state of the Queen Dowager's health. Her Majesty takes daily airings in the vicinity of Witley Court whenever the weather permits.

THE WAKEFIELD FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION.—The great feature of this meeting, noticed in another part of our paper, was the speech of Lord Morpeth, who expressed himself on the subject of repeal as follows—"I do not scruple to avow that, as now advised, I am not prepared to declare myself, at any time hereafter, either if I should think it necessary or believe that the interests of the public revenue absolutely required it; or if I should see no other way of effecting a better settlement of the question than that which now prevails; or if I thought I was making a great advance in the right direction; in these or in such like cases, I do not deem myself from the power of acquiescing in a fixed duty of low amount." His lordship subsequently declared that he would "indefinitely prefer a repeal, a total and immediate repeal, to one short year's continuance of the law as it now subsists."

OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The present week has witnessed the completion of the line from London to Dover. At noon, on Monday last, the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. William Cubitt, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Buxendale, the chairman, and others of the directors, together with the government surveyor, and various executives of the line, performed the gratifying ceremony of passing to and fro over the magnificent line of works between Folkestone and Dover. These journeys constituted the real opening of the line.

We take the opportunity which this event affords to present our readers with some exclusive information on the state of the South-Eastern Company's works, together with some observations on the novelties of style and construction which they present.

The terminus at London-bridge (used jointly by the Brighton, Croydon, and Dover Companies) is in the Italian palazzo style, modified in its details and proportions to suit locality and office uses. This style is the prevailing one in the Company's buildings; the choice having been determined by the convenience of its general arrangements, its cheapness, and the suitability of its picturesque decorations, to the bustling character of a railway site. Its front forms a rapid range of buildings, which, when entirely completed (as shown in our engraving), will be altogether upwards of 250 feet in extent; and, though not very lofty in itself, the effect of the principal facade is somewhat striking, owing to its being raised considerably above the level of the adjoining streets, upon the artificial terrace or superstructure which forms the commencement of the line. The entire area of the structure is about three acres, and its several buildings are the joint work of Messrs. G. Smith, Roberts, Raistrick, and Turner. The boldness with which the principal facade challenges the public attention, on the whole, pretty fairly borne out, on an examination of its details. In itself, the Campanile—made here to serve the

COMPLETION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



GREAT JOINT STATION OF THE CROYDON, BRIGHTON, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHWARK.

useful purpose of a clock-tower—is certainly a striking and appropriate feature, though we wish it had been differently introduced. In connection with this terminus a station has been erected in Swan Lane, near the Bricklayers' Arms, Old Kent-road, to communicate with the main line at New Cross, by means of a splendid viaduct of timber. The station is the work of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the well-known architect, and its arrangements exhibit a degree of simple elegance, convenience of proportion, and solidity of structure, which exactly meet the purposes to which it is to be specially devoted—those of a "first class" and "goods" station. The "west-enders" and "pleasure-liners" are thus provided with spacious apartments, while a more than ordinary extent of warehousing-room has been secured by the erection of several large buildings for such purpose, and among them one of not less than 500 feet in length.

Throughout the route many important additions have been made for the convenience of travellers, and the mercantile interests, at the several stations. The most noticeable of these are, the coaching establishments at Tunbridge and Ashford; the great hop warehouses at the Weald stations; the new inn at Pluckley; and the new station at Westerhanger, near Hythe, by which a ready access will be given, for the first time, to the celebrated ruins of the Kentish Palace of our early Kings, the retreat of Fair Rosamond, and the old cinque port of Hythe. It is, however, at Folkstone the "wonders of the line" commence. Here, the old harbour has been cleansed and deepened, and a fine branch railway erected to connect the quay side with the main line. On the harbour beach a fine tower has been erected, with

a gallery at top, to assist the harbour-master in signalling the Indian and other mails, on their arrival in the "office." The old Pavilion has given place to a noble hotel, capable of giving any required



SECTION OF THE VIADUCT.

amount of accommodation to travellers in their passage to or from the Continent. But the work which surpasses all others in architectural importance is the stupendous viaduct on the northern side of the town.

This imposing structure, of which we have given a perspective view, was designed by Mr. William Cubitt, and its construction is highly creditable to his talents as a scientific practical engineer.

The viaduct crosses the valley of the river Foord—close to the town of Folkstone; it is reared upon nineteen arches of uniform span, viz. thirty feet, and in the centre, the height above the mill-stream, which flows under it, is not less than 100 feet. It is, however, only for the space of five or six arches that the altitude—or rather depth from the level of the viaduct parapet—is of this extraordinary character, the height of the piers decreasing according to the acclivity of the banks. The entire length of this land-bridge, or viaduct, is 758 feet. Lightness and loftiness are the prevailing characteristics of this noble work, the piers being of exceedingly slender proportions—not more than six feet in breadth, or one-fifth of that of the arches, notwithstanding their prodigious height in comparison with those of a bridge of the usual kind. One fact may convey a notion of the wonderful lightness, in connection with extraordinary compactness and stability of construction, which the engineer has achieved in the structure of this bridge, and which we believe to be without parallel—the pressure of the entire structure is not more than 1200 lbs. on the square foot.

Of the works at Dover, which are only in course of erection, we shall here call attention only to Mr. Lewis Cubitt's terminus, which, if not so extensive as some other structures of its class, is one of both imposing and appropriate character—a beautiful adaptation of the Italian style. The turret is remarkably effective.



THE FOLKSTONE VIADUCT.



SCENE FROM "FARINELLI; OU LE BOUFFON DU ROI," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

M. ACHARD AS FARINELLI, AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The scene represented in our illustration is one of the most interesting in that delightful little piece, called "Farinelli; ou le Bouffon du Roi." *Farinelli* saves *Doctor Gil Perez* from the fury of the populace, who demand of him to produce their king, by singing the romance which the poor monarch was always so delighted to hear. Our artist has chosen the moment when *Farinelli*, having aroused his Majesty by the thrilling music of his voice, gradually draws him towards the balcony, from whence he might be seen by the enraged people. The Queen with her suite and *Preciosa* are also in the *tableau*. M. Achard, in the part of the Italian minstrel, displays as much genius as he had before exhibited in *Bruno le Fleur* and *L'Aumônier du Régiment*. He sings with remarkable elegance and sentiment. M. Lemadre does ample justice to *Ferdinand VI.*, and nothing can be better than the *Doctor* by Barqui. In fine, this is one of the most interesting pieces produced on the French boards, and has introduced to the lovers of genuine dramatic performance an unrivalled artiste in the person of M. Achard.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The title of "English Opera House" has for many years appertained to this theatre, without carrying along with it any of the interest that *English Opera* should excite in the minds of Englishmen; for from season to season it was nothing but failure after failure! But the moment that music is ejected from the fane which was expressly raised to her honour, and that it resumes its *quondam* attic appellation of *Lyceum*, the people all become *peripatetics*, and walk from the farthest distance of the metropolis in crowds to the house opened once more under its ancient name; ay! greater crowds than ever flocked to hear the Stagirite in his *Lyceum* on the banks of the *Ilissus*, were assembled on Monday evening last, in Mr. Keeley's on the banks of the *Thames*, when the season commenced with the first part of *Henry IV.*, and a new farce, entitled "The Miser's Well," founded on a tale by Washington Irving. The acting on the occasion was something like what Martial says of his own works,—it was "good, bad, and indifferent." We were rejoiced to see Mr. Richard Younge restored to the metropolitan stage: he is a sterling actor. A Mr. Harvey Tuckett undertook the onerous part of *Sir John*, and acquitted himself with far more than ordinary ability. There were several first appearances, and, indeed, the greater part of the *dramatis personæ* seemed to consist more of "amateurs" than "actors." A Mr. Wentworth was respectable, though some-

what cold, in the fiery *Hotspur*; but, whatever deficiency there was on the part of the *debutantes*, was amply made up by the truly artistic skill of Keeley in the little part of the *First Carrier*, in which he was beyond description admirable.

The new farce went off capitally. Mrs. Keeley's swagger in the exuberance of Dutch trowsers and devilment was ludicrously contrasted by the timidity and faint-heartedness of her attendant, which part was enacted by Keeley in a most laughable manner. It was highly successful.

Our illustration refers to the last scene in the play, where the following dialogue occurs:—

P. Hen.—Why, Percy I kill'd myself, and saw thee dead.
Fals.—Didst thou?—Lord, lord, how this world is given to lying!—I grant you I was down, and out of breath, and so was he: but we rose both at an instant, and fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock. If I may be believed, so; if not, let them, that should reward valour, bear the sin upon their own heads. I'll take it upon my death, I gave him this wound in the thigh: if the man were alive, and would deny it, I would make him eat a piece of my sword.

Mr. W. H. HOLMES.—Nothing but *soirées musicales* at present *en vogue*. This distinguished professor has announced that at Willis's Rooms he will give three of them in the course of the present and ensuing month. We have no doubt but there will be "not few, but many things well worth the hearing."

SOCIETY ARMONICA.—This most praiseworthy society, actuated by the best intentions for the promotion, or rather the restoration of the musical art in this country, has made splendid preparations for their next campaign, which will commence on Monday, March 18. All the stars of the opera will shed their vocal brilliancy upon each night of performance; and, from what we learn, some extraordinary musical comets also are on their way to pay their respects to us. Independent of these, our native talent will be "strong in the field," so that altogether we may anticipate a most brilliant season.

MISS M. SMITH.—It is with the sincerest gratification that we find a young lady, professing to be a professor of harmony, for never before in our memory did a lady make pretension to any acquaintance with counterpoint, barring one or two exceptions, and which exceptions "only prove the rule." This lady has announced three *soirées* to take place in the course of the three ensuing months. Some first-rate talent has been already announced for the occasions—the "indispensable" John Parry, of facetious notoriety, being included. We heartily wish the fair contrapuntist every success in her undertaking.

THE ADOPTED; OR, IMPULSE NOT PRINCIPLE.

BY MISS CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CONCLUSION.

I know it is not a very common thing for rich persons to adopt poor children; but it is far too common for unthinking ones, from what is called kindness, but is cruelty, merely to gratify the caprice of a day, or a week, or a month, to unfit their humble friends for the duties and happiness of their own station. God forbid that I should seem for a moment to speak slightly of the humblest born, the poorest, or even the most ignorant; it is the performance of our duties in our station, whatever that station may be, which gives true respectability; it is moral worth which can make the peasant equal or superior to the prince, or, as Burns in his own rich coinage hath it,

"The rank is but the gume's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

And it is because there is true happiness to be found in every station, that it is so great a mischief to unfit anyone for that to which he or she is born, unless we have the power to place them absolutely in another. As for those who possess great talents it is another question; let such know and remember, that genius has the right as well as the power to make its path upwards—the "diamond" with which "to cut its bright way through" all obstacles.

But I am digressing. That Ellen Greyleigh felt something of all this may account for her tears; but the page she had just read in James Aimington's character was far more painful. She had been trying for some time to school her heart—and hard the task—to like him; and, as the surest way, had tried to persuade herself that she was dear to him. Now, she knew it was no lover who scorned her humble family, and reproved herself so harshly. Yet, with this knowledge came a joyful thought, like one bright star in a dark night, the thought, the conviction, that she never should be his; the sacrifice was greater than even her guardians had a right to demand; and for the first time she saw clearly what her duties were to them, and what she also owed to herself. Mr. James Aimington showed yet more clearly his own ignoble mind, by continuing his harsh and unfeeling remonstrance during the drive home. Nevertheless, Ellen's tears were dried, when they alighted, and a resolution more than half formed, of telling Mrs. Aimington the real state of her heart, with as little delay as possible. Alas! for our intentions! During their absence, Mrs. Aimington had, in a fit of coughing, ruptured a blood-vessel, and in a few hours she was no more!

It has often been remarked that when two old persons, who have lived in happiness and affection from early years together, are at last separated, by the cold hand of death, the blow shakes rudely out the few remaining sands of the survivor. It has always seemed to me one of the many merciful dispensations by which we are governed that it should be so. How strong must be the chain of



habit and affection, which forty, fifty, sixty years have woven! Why, the strongest love of the young seems, by comparison, but the love of yesterday. Mr. Aimington was no exception to the rule. From the day of his wife's death he sank rapidly; his memory began to fail; it was evident his mind was tottering; and in less than a month he was seized with paralysis.

It has been said that Ellen felt her duties to be clearly defined; and it was this knowledge which supported her in the natural anguish of her bereavement, and sustained her through every trial. Wonderful were her exertions in the sick room, unwearied her gentle care and tender watching. But it was no part of her duty to dream of any future self-sacrifice to James Aimington; and even in the house of mourning and of sickness she had found the opportunity of intimating to him as much. It may be easily imagined that a nature like his was stung to the quick, by the rejection of the miller's daughter; but, as there was something about her which he could not despise, his feelings rankled very nearly to hatred.

Mr. Hardwick was frequently in attendance; but his practice had so much increased, that it was impossible for him to remain at the Hall more than an hour or two at a time. It was on an occasion when a marked change, apparently for the better, had taken place in the patient, that Mr. Hardwick beckoned Ellen from the room.

"Dear Miss Greyleigh," said he, taking her hand, "this is an hour in which we must all act. And I call upon you, for your own sake, and for the sake of those you love best, to conquer as much as possible the outward display of feelings, and prove your firmness. First send off the fleetest servant to the nearest lawyer, that he may be in readiness, should we need his services, if, as I fear—or perhaps I should say, hope—he may be wanted. You told me the other day, in answer to my question, that you believed Mr. Aimington had made no new will, though all you knew was, that he had, since his poor wife's death, destroyed the one he signed some twenty years ago, declaring his intention of speedily preparing another. Since the fit his mind has never been, until now, in a state in which I could conscientiously speak to him on such a subject; and, alas! unless all my experience deceives me, this is the last flicker of reason. I shall return to his bedside, and I only charge you to take care that for the next half hour we are not interrupted."

"It is of me you are thinking," said Ellen, wringing her hands, "better—far better, I should be penniless, than his last moments so distracted."

"You say so now," returned the other, "and I honour you for the feeling. But believe me, I should think that I shared in the guilt of others' delay and indecision, did I lose the present opportunity," and so saying he left her without waiting for an answer.

Let us not linger over the harrowing scene which followed; the regret for past negligence, and the impulse which dictated a lavish, and almost unwise atonement. Mr. Aimington soon became again speechless, though the last words he did utter were a blessing on "his child," as he called Ellen Greyleigh. A state of insensibility quickly followed, and in a few hours all was over.

"I tell you candidly," whispered Mr. Hardwick to Ellen, a few minutes before the will was opened, "that it was not I who recommended you should have so large a fortune; I only desired to see you with a suitable independence. Yet, as the wife of the heir-at-law, it can signify little."



SCENE FROM SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF HENRY IV., PART I., AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE DEATH OF HOTSPUR.

Ellen's pale cheek crimsoned as she answered through her tears, "His wife never."

"Indeed!" was the only word with which Mr. Hardwick could reply, for at that moment they were called to listen to the reading of the will. It was very short. The landed property was entailed; there were legacies to a few old servants, and to Ellen Greyleigh was bequeathed the sum of fifty thousand pounds!

James Alington almost started from his chair when he heard the words; yet he managed to listen with composure to the few remaining sentences.

"Gentlemen," said he, when the reading was concluded, "I beg to give you notice that I shall dispute this will. It is true the ink is scarcely dry, and the witnesses to the signature are all present; but my lamented cousin was not, for many weeks before his death, in a fit state to execute any such document."

Walter Hardwick trembled, for at a glance he saw, what before had not occurred to him, that however admirable our laws, law and justice might not in this instance prove on the same side of the question.

"Take me home, to my own old home," murmured Ellen to a lady, a friend of the Alingtons, who had passed the last few mournful weeks at the Hall; "take me home, dear lady."

"Nay, nay," was the reply, "I will stay with you here, or you shall go home with me. We know not yet," she continued with spirit, "that this gentleman has the power to injure you; and if the power be his, I cannot think he dare neglect his cousin's dying wishes and leave destitute one who was dear to him as a child."

"This is not the time, Madam, to speak of these things; though I may tell you that partly suspecting the state of the case, I have already consulted my lawyers. There is no doubt of our setting aside the will—though probably I shall provide for this young person."

"Take me home—home" again murmured Ellen, and Walter Hardwick sighed out "It is best."

Alas! the threat of the heir at law was carried out;—the will was set aside. None but a stranger lawyer, and friendly doctor, could speak to the testator's soundness of mind. All other testimony was against it, and even the acknowledgment of the lawyer that Mr. Hardwick had suggested to the dying man, that the legacy to Ellen should be smaller, was construed as proof that he feared its magnitude would draw attention to the legality of the will itself. It must be remembered too that the country medical attendant had not seen poor Mr. Alington during the hour's "flicker of reason;"—and legal evidence overpowered a sense of justice.

Many were the friends of the dead, who partly out of respect to their memory, and partly from kindly feelings towards herself, invited Ellen to become, at least for a while, their guest; but firmly, though gratefully, she declined all such invitations. Her heart sickened at the thoughts of being again placed in a "false position;" yet it yearned for affection, and a home feeling, and these she knew would be hers once more at the mill. But we have said before that Ellen Greyleigh saw clearly her duties; and fervently praying, as she did, to be able to fulfil them, it was no part of her plan to remain a burthen on her honest, industrious parents. No; she would heal her own sorrows, and gladden their hearts by passing a few weeks or even months with them. And then she would go into a school as junior teacher, for the opportunity of improving herself; for though Ellen was in reality, from mere reading and conversation, better informed, more companionable, than many "accomplished" girls are found to be, her education had been so irregular, that a course of training was still necessary before she could become an efficient teacher. These were her plans (for a wretched pittance, Mr. James Alington offered as charity, neither she nor her parents would accept), but what said Walter Hardwick?

Kind reader, let us once more return in thought to the old mill, and the old farm house; not that they seem to have grown any older than when we first spoke of them. It is the same large kitchen, with the spacious chimney corner, and the oaken rafters (verily, one could believe with the self same sides of bacon hanging therefrom), as that in which we first saw Ellen Greyleigh, the blue-eyed child of four years old, dressed in the russet frock, with the scarlet poppy stock thereon. The comely dame of five-and-thirty is now a care-worn woman of fifty; Greyleigh, the miller, looks what we call an old man. Punch has been dead for years, and his successor has not yet quite determined whether to be friends or not with the stranger, who, attired in the deepest, but plainest mourning, sits listening with exemplary patience to the faulty reading of her youngest sister, the sometime baby of the cradle. All the family are attired in some show of mourning, but none is so decided as that of Ellen. How they listen to every word that falls from her lips—what an oracle they seem to think her! She begins to suspect she should have been more "spoilt" at home than ever she was by those who adopted her. And perhaps she is right, for people who are in a false position must be subject to many trials of temper. Amid all her sorrows, too, her heart has been gladdened by hearing that things have gone on better of late; the mortgage is nearly paid; and Johnny is doing well. Her energies are more than ever braced up to do her own "duty;" and yet she is rather wondering that for a whole week she has not heard from one whom she calls her kindest friend.

The latch is raised and Walter Hardwick enters. It is his first introduction to the farm, but as he steps across the sanded floor, he does not seem at all to observe that he is not treading on the softest carpet. He shakes the miller's hand warmly, and offers as a friendly greeting to his wife; he takes Ellen's last, but perhaps he holds it a second longer. How completely he has put them all at their ease!

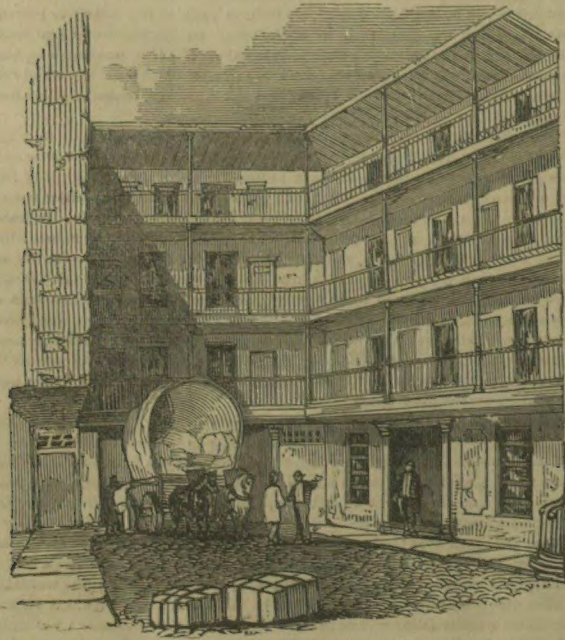
We do not know half that he said that day, though we know pretty nearly for what purpose he came. It is enough that when a few months afterwards Ellen Greyleigh put off her mourning, it was to put on a bridal dress of simple white. And a very happy bride she was; given, at that quiet wedding, by her grey-headed father, to the noble-hearted Walter Hardwick.

"But if there had been no Walter Hardwick?" asks the reader. Why then I suppose the "pet and plaything," the adopted child, reared in luxury and elegance, would have become the drudging teacher of a school-room; the victim of good impulse unsupported by principle!



THE SARACEN'S HEAD INN, FRIDAY-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

This interesting relic of our ancient metropolis, or what might, with propriety, be termed "A Nook and Corner of Old London," will, in a few days, be razed to the ground. The Saracen's Head adjoins the church of St. Peter's, West Cheap, in Friday-street; it is one of the oldest inns in the city of London, probably of the 15th century, and is "galleried" in, and has a balcony in front of the principal floors. On Monday last, the property was disposed of by auction for its building materials; and on its site, which extends nearly to the Old 'Change, large Manchester warehouses will be erected.



THE SARACEN'S HEAD INN.

This inn was extensively connected with coach proprietors and waggon carriers down the Great Western road, the traffic of which was broken up by the establishment of the railways. The house adjoining, No. 5, Friday-street, which is part of the above property, is

said to have been in the occupation of Sir Christopher Wren at the time of the erection of St. Paul's. The estate belongs to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is stated that several parties in the city of Bristol who have hitherto borne an irreproachable character are deeply implicated in the Will Forgeries. Two of the old Bow-street officers are busily employed in tracing the ramifications of this ingenious swindler, but as yet no further apprehensions have taken place.

The under-mentioned gentlemen were called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple on Saturday last. William Nathaniel Massey, Esq., Robert Moon, Esq., M.A., Henry Linwood Strong, Esq., Woodford Fooks, Esq., M.A., Frederick Goulburn, Esq., M.A., Charles John Bayley, Esq., M.A.

The Coroner's jury at Taunton have found a verdict of wilful murder against Mary and Faith Sealey for the murder of their father. The prisoner Faith made a confession of guilt, and a detailed statement of the whole circumstances of the poisoning.

James Matheson, Esq., M.P. for Ashburton, has just purchased the noble mansion in Cleveland-row, adjoining Sutherland House, so long the town residence of the Earl of Durham.

The rumour concerning a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Dudley turns out to be unfounded. Mr. Hawkes, the present member, who, with his family, is now residing in the south of France, has paired off with Captain Vivian until Easter, at which period he will resume his parliamentary duties.

At a commission of lunacy held at Red Lion-square on Monday last to inquire into the state of mind of Joshua Richard Wilkinson, Esq., described as late of Cattle Hill, Lewisham, in the county of Kent, gentleman, and now an inmate of Dr. Warburton's lunatic asylum, the jury found that the unfortunate gentleman had been of unsound mind since December 1841.

A subscription is in contemplation at Folkestone, to erect a monument to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

Several pro-corn law meetings have been held throughout the country during the past week, at which many Noblemen and Members of Parliament have been present. The object was to form societies to counteract the influence of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the agitation appears to become somewhat general.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—The quantity of English wheat on show here to-day was exceedingly small; nevertheless the demand for it was by no means active, though Monday's prices were supported. For foreign wheat there was a fair retail trade at fully previous rates. The supply of barley was small. Malt was sold at 10s. 6d. per quarter. The demand for malt was slow; but as the quantity on offer was not large, prices were supported. Oats, beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly at previous rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2580; barley, 3270; oats, 3730 quarters. Irish: oats, 6000 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1360; barley, 770 quarters. Flour, 8420 sacks. Malt, 6610 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s to 68s; ditto white, 54s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 53s; ditto white, 45s to 58s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 29s to 32s; distilling ditto, 26s to 31s; malt, 10s to 12s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 22s to 24s; Troughal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; ditto beans, new, 23s to 24s; ditto, old, 24s to 25s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; mangle, 31s to 33s; white, 23s to 24s; bolton, 34s to 35s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s; Suffolk, 48s to 49s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 47s to 62s; Bantzig, red, 48s to 59s; white, 52s to 62s. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 26s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel. Imports Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 3d; barley, 33s 8d; oats, 19s, rye, 32s 4d; beans, 30s 6d; peas, 30s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 18s 8d rye, 21s 6d; beans, 29s 10d; peas, 30s 10d.

Duties.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather a better demand for red and white clover seed since our last, at full quotations; but, in other kinds of seeds, next to nothing has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 26s per last of ten quarters; Lined cakes, English, 45s to 46 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 8½d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—There has been a very steady business doing in this market, since our last, at full prices. The quantity of tea on which duty has been paid this year, in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, up to Saturday last, amounts to 2,316,457 lbs., against 2,272,617 ditto at the corresponding period in 1843. Catalogues for 6000 packages have been issued for Tuesday next.

Sugar.—The show of sugar has been unusually small this week, owing to which business has been much restricted. Those parcels, however, which have changed hands have produced full quotations.

Coffee.—West India and Mocha kinds have fully supported late rates. White Ceylons have advanced 6d to 1s per cwt.

Cocoa.—This market has ruled flat, but holders do not give way to any extent.

Spices.—The cinnamon sales have gone off tolerably well, at but little variation in prices. For pepper the demand is active, at rather enhanced rates. Other spices are quite as dear.

Provisions.—For Irish butter we have a better demand, at full quotations. In foreign butter not much is doing. Bacon is somewhat lower.

Tallow.—This article is quiet; a fair business has been done, yet prices have a downward tendency. Small parcels of P.Y.C. produce 41s. For forward delivery scarcely anything is doing, at 41s 6d to 42s per cwt.

Cheese.—Adairs, 14s; Chester Main, 16s; Holywell Main, 16s 9d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 16s 6d; Killingworth, 18s; Stewart's, 20s 3d; Sunderland, 17s; Caradoc, 20s; Belmont, 19s, per ton. Ships arrived, 23.

Hops.—Although the amount of business doing in new hops this week has not been so extensive, the quotations are steadily supported in every instance. The value of old hops is still slightly on the advance, with a very limited quantity on show. Weald of Kent pockets, 40s to 42 10s; Mid Kent, 40s to 42 10s; East Kent, 40s to 42 10s; ditto, Choice, 40s to 42 10s; Sussex, 40s to 42 10s; Farnham, 40s to 42 10s; ditto, ditto, 40s to 42 10s.

Wool.—Several public sales of wool have been held this week. At these auctions, embracing about 6800 bales and bags—the biddings have been spirited, at full prices.

Potatoes.—At the hough the arrivals of potatoes continue large, the sale for them is steady, at rather improved rates.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on sale in our market of to-day was very moderate, the beef trade, owing to the thin attendance of buyers, was in a sluggish state, and in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. The number of sheep was unusually small. Prime old Downs sold briskly, at an advance of 2d per 8lbs., but the value of all other kinds remained unaltered. Calves were in short supply, and active demand, at full rates. Pigs moved off slowly, yet late currencies were supported. In milch cows very little was doing, at from 21s to 21s 6d per cwt. Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime heifers, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime sucking calves, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 20s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 519; cows, 139; sheep, 2280; calves, 124; pigs, 232.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy trade here to-day, at the following quotations:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; per 8lbs. by the carcass.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The difficulties in the way of the productive employment of capital continue rather to increase than otherwise, and accordingly, in the money market, throughout this week, a considerable degree of animation has prevailed. On the value of shares generally this continued pressure of money has had a favourable effect, for the prices of all descriptions of these securities are again higher than we quoted them in our last publication. In the leading lines of railway associations this favourable alteration is particularly observable, for the transactions in all of them have been very considerable, and the prices of many of them, as our readers may gather from a reference to our quotations. Still, however, railway property gains on the good opinion of the public, for even should no further increase in the annual incomes occur, still it pays fair rates of profit for the money invested in it, at the present quotations. That, however, the income arising from railways can be limited to the present rates, the eagerness with which sales can now be effected contradicts. Indeed the actual state of the share market shows that higher prices are very generally expected. As the Foreign Stock Exchange the same cause is visibly producing similar effects, and the operations of the week have been more than usually extensive. A considerable amount of capital has been again invested in European securities, particularly in Belgian and Danish Bonds, at higher prices. In Spanish Bonds, likewise, some speculative business has been done at an improvement of nearly one per cent. In the Bonds of the new American States the operations are also increasing in their amount. Venezuela Securities have been sold at from 40 to 42, and Colombian have reached 12½. Brazilian are on the advance, having reached 50. Mexican have risen one half per cent., and on the whole, the Foreign money market is firm, and continues in a healthy condition.

On the Royal Exchange last foreign post-day the amount of bills drawn on foreign nations for sale again exceeded the demand, and the foreign exchanges consequently rendered a further importation of the precious metals into this country a matter of certainty. This is a clear proof of the increasing magnitude of our foreign export commerce.

On the English Stock Exchange, a great deal of business was done, as well in the funds as in Bank and East India Stock, and in the shares of the principal Joint Stock Banking Associations. Bank and India Stock is two per cent. dearer, and Exchange Bills and India Bonds command a greater premium by five, than we last noted. Consols, in the beginning of the week, rose to 97½; but a reaction of 4 per cent. afterwards took place in their value. The shares of the Union Bank of London have reached 10½, of the London Joint Stock Bank, 12½, and purchases to no great extent can be made in those of the London and Westminster Bank under 2½. These high prices in the British Funds prevent speculative operations from being so interesting as, under other circumstances, they usually are.

BRITISH FUNDS.—Bank Stock, 196; India Stock, 278 to 280; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 98½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 97½; 3½ per Cent. Reduced, 102½; 3½ per Cent. New, 101½; Long Annuities, 12 13-16; Exchequer Bills, 68s. premium; India Bonds, 81s. to 88s. premium; Consols for Account, 97½ to 97½; Union Bank of London, 10½ to 11; London and Westminster Bank, 24½; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; South Sea Annuities, 85½. FOREIGN.—Spanish Three, 31½; Spanish Four, 31½; Spanish Five, 31½; Portuguese Convertible, 45s; Peruvian, 23½; Mexican 34½; Dutch 24 per Cent., 55½; Dutch Five, 10½; Danish Bonds, 88½; Colombian, 12½; Venezuela, 40 to 42; Chilean, 10s to 10s 6d; Brazilian New, 80 to 78; Belgian Bonds, 106½; Buenos Ayres, 33½; Austrian, 115; Russian, 116; Cuba, 93.

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 61 to 62½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 72 to 73½; Bristol and Exeter, 69; Eastern Counties, 10½, new 12½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60 to — to 61½; Great North of England, 89 to 90;

Great Western, 111 to 112; Hull and Selby, 61; Liverpool and Manchester, half shares, —; London and Brighton, 46 to 47; London and Blackwall, 63; London and Birmingham Stock, 245 to 247; London and Greenwich, 59 to —; London and South Western, 77 to 78; London and Croydon Trunk, 17; Manchester and Leeds, 110 to 112; Manchester and Birmingham, 39 to 41; Midland Counties, 91 to 94; Newcastle and Darlington, 16 pm.; Northern and Eastern, 11 pm.; Paris and Orleans, 33; Paris and Rouen, 37½; Rouen and Harro, 5 to 6 pm.; South Eastern, and Dover, 35; Norwich and Yarmouth, 5 pm.; York and North Midland, 126 to 127; York and North Midland, Scarborough branch, 17; North Midland, —; Grand Junction, —.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JAN. 26.—Ordinance Medical Department; Surgeon T. H. Quigley to be Senior Surgeon, vice Simpson; Assist-Surgeon J. A. Davis to be Surgeon, vice Quigley.

BANKRUPT.—G. HILLER, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, varnish manufacturer.—J. TUBB, Basingstoke, Hants, draper.—T. BALLS, Thames-street, iron merchant.—W. BUTCHER, Great Marlborough-street, commission agent.—A. LEQUEUTRE, Chingford, Essex, miller.—T. RODHAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—J. LEECH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger.—T. HERIDGE, Manchester, tobacconist.—H. MURCH, Norton-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, sail cloth manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—C. E. MAILLARD, Drumcarro, Fifeshire, coal-master.—D. and W. ROSS, Balnure, Ross-shire, merchants.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

WAR-OFFICE.—Royal Regiment of Horse Guards: Lieut. T. Brunt to be Adjutant, vice Munro; Cornet J. Brunt to be Cornet.

9th Light Dragoons: Cornet P. Antrobus to be Lieutenant, vice Dixon; C. E. Law to be Cornet, vice Antrobus. 13th Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. J. Elington to be Paymaster, vice Leach.

1st or Grenadier Guards: J. G. C. Dishmore, Esq., to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

4th Foot: Lieut. J. Cumming to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell.—7th: Ensign J. H. F. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Pakenham. 13th: Ensign W. H. Graves to be Lieutenant, vice Simmons; T. Mostyn to be Ensign, vice Graves; Assist-Surg. R. Stevenson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice M'Kinlay. 24th: Ensign W. Hartshorn to be Ensign, vice Stewart.

26th: Lieut. W. M. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming; T. W. Andrews to be Ensign, vice De Montmorency. 38th: Ensign J. T. Bettsworth to be Lieutenant, vice Harris; W. H. Porteus to be Ensign, vice Bettsworth. 59th: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Trevor to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fuller. 67th: Lieut. L. Newman to be Ensign, vice Orlebar. 95th: Captain T. St. Ledger Alcock to be Major, vice Trevor; Lieut. M. O. C. Master to be Captain, vice Alcock; Ensign T. Davis to be Lieutenant, vice Master; F. T. Patterson to be Ensign, vice Davis.

1st West India Regiment.—To be Lieutenants: Ensign F. Huson, vice Grant; Ensign G. H. Robeson, vice Meacham; Ensign A. Croad, vice Clements; Ensign M. Gernon, vice Bingham. To be Ensigns: F. J. Hills, vice Huson; J. M. Tittle, vice Robeson; M. Fanning, vice Croad; W. R. Spratt, vice Gernon.

2nd West India Regiment: T. P. Wright to be Ensign, vice Smith; C. Macartney, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Kinnon. 3rd: Ensign E. T. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Butcher; W. S. Cumming to be Ensign, vice Fitzgerald.

Royal Newfoundland Companies: Lieut. Col. R. Law, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

UNATTACHED: Major R. Law to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

HOSPITAL STAFF: Surgeon E. Pilkington to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice St. John; A. Croker to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Young.

Commission by the Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire.—Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Battalion of Militia: T. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Morgan.

BANKRUPT.—D. LAMONT, publican, West Smithfield.—W. L. WOOD, ironmonger, Bishopsgate-street. Within—R. PETTIT, livery stablekeeper, Exning, Suffolk.—J. H. PERRYMAN, bookseller, Birmingham.—R. PHILLIPS, scrivener, Basingdon, Somersetshire.—J. R. DRAGE, tallow merchant, Leeds.—W. WEBB, hotel-keeper, Leamington, Warwickshire.—G. COOPER, butcher, Leeds.—W. THOMPSON and J. MELLIS, commission agents, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BIRTHS.

At Bury St. Edmund's, the lady of John Greene, Esq., of a son.—At No. 9, Athol-crescent, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Campbell, Bart., 38th Regiment, of a son and heir.—At Paddington, the wife of the Rev. John Wall Buckley, of a son.—In Lansdown-crescent, Cheltenham, the lady of the Rev. Joshua K. Watson, of a son.—At Tangle-hall, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. James Connell, curate of Ashe, Hants, of a daughter.—At Woolwich, the wife of E. M. Boxer, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.—At Ardpatrick House, Argyllshire, Mrs. Campbell, of Kilberry, of a son.—At Weymouth, the lady of William Somerset, Esq., of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Arthur Forbes, Esq., W.S., of a son.—At Calne, Wiltshire, the lady of James Stewart, Esq., of a son.—At Weston, Wiltshire, the lady of Patrick Rigg, Esq., younger of Downfield and Tarriv, of a son, still-born.—At Sandring Park, Kent, the lady of William Deedes Esq., of a daughter.—At Stamford-hill, the lady of Richard C. Coles, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Llanillidan, John, son of Thomas Eggleston, Esq., Margate, Kent, to Letitia, daughter of Colonel William Lytton, late of Grenadier Guards, Middlesex.—At Handsworth Church, James Patrick Muirhead, Esq., to Katharine Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Matthew Robinson Boulton, Esq., of Soho, Staffordshire, and Tew Park, Oxfordshire.—At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Rev. Charles I. Royds, of Kimberley, Dorset, to Catherine, daughter of Henry Hoyle Oddie, Esq., of Portland-place, and Colney House, Herts.—At Carlisle, Audley Parsons, Esq., of Wolverhampton, second son of Wm Parsons, Esq., of Carlisle, to Rebecca, third daughter of the late Jacob Mark, Esq., of Cork.—Recently, at the Rectory, Hooton, Roberts, J. Machill, Esq., Fudey, surgeon, to Frances Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. W. Fry, Vicar of Hornsea.—At St. Mary's, Reading, Arthur Dean, Esq., Civil Engineer, London, to Maria, daughter of the late John Woodhouse, Esq., Highgate-lodge, county of Dublin.—At St. Mary's, Reading, R. T. Woodhouse, M.D., Reading, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Snowden, Esq.—At St. Mary's, Haggerston, Mr. George Smith, of the Bank of England, to Catherine Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Brewster, Kingsland.

DEATHS.

At his seat, Clowance, Cornwall, the Rev. John Molesworth St. Aubyn, Vicar of Crowyan.—At Hastings, Lady Oakeley, wife of Archdeacon Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart.—At Islington, the Rev. John Ray, eldest son of the late John Ray, Esq., of Finchley.—In Myddelton-square Pentonville, Rose, third daughter of the Rev. Alfred Jenour, Rector of Pilton, Northamptonshire.—At Newcastle, Georgiana, daughter of the late James Emalie, Esq., Barrackmaster, Dundee.—At Winchester, Charles Mawthorne, Esq., of Reading.—At Riverview Avenue, Kathgar, the Rev. Skellington Preston, Rector of Drumcree, county of Meath.—At her residence at Ealing, the Hon. Lady Carr.—At Sherwood Lodge, Basingdon, Jane Isabella, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.—In the Mauritius, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Charles Clifford.—At the Hague, after two days' illness, Sir William Johnston, of that ilk, and of Hilton, Bart.—At his residence, No. 5, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park, William Lawrence, Esq., of the Bank of England.—At Bothwell-castle, North Britain, Archibald Lord Douglas, of Douglas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

MR. NATHAN'S ASSEMBLY ROOM, KENNINGTON.

CROSS.—Mr. BARON NATHAN begs to announce to the public, that his ANNUAL CARNIVAL and FANCY BALL will take place at the above Room, on WEDNESDAY, 7th of FEBRUARY, 1844.—Tickets, 5s. each.—Ladies not known to Mr. Nathan, cannot be admitted without a previous introduction, with their names and address, before the 7th. Not admitted unless in Fancy Dress.

HORN'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, KENNINGTON.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS will give his MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of the VARIOUS HOURS at the above Room, on MONDAY EVENING, Next Feb. 5, in which he will sing the Widow Macree, The Return of the Admiral, Meeting of the Waters, Lullaby, and other popular songs. He will also perform the following:—Part 2. Bonny Banks of Ayr, To Ladies Eyes, Off in the Stilly Night, Oh the Sweet Contentment, The Light of Other Days, Old English Gentleman. Admittance 2s., Reserved Seats 3s. 6d. To commence at Eight o'clock. AN HOUR WITH DIBDIN, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, on THURSDAY Next, Feb. 8.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—POPULAR

LECTURES daily, abounding in BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENTS. With the view to amuse the Visitors as well as to afford instruction in CHEMISTRY, EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, and other branches of Science, Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachofner, Mr. Goddard, and other Lecturers, vary their subjects as much as possible, and have arranged so that each Lecture shall seldom occupy more than Half-an-Hour.—A List of which for the Week is suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. The first commences at a Quarter past Twelve. The Apparatus, &c., used for illustration, is of the most elaborate and perfect description, amongst which is Armstrong's HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE which is exhibited daily at Three o'clock, and at eight in the Evening; and Longbottom's OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c., &c. Conductor of the Music, T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

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containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien for which Madame TUSAUD and SONS paid 550; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Coat of the King of Rome; the original picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefevre Maria Louisa, by Gerard, his masterpiece; the King of Rome, from Life; Lucien, by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000

THE SISTERS.—One volume 8vo. to be had at all the Libraries. The new novel by HENRY COCKTON, reprinted from the *Illustrated London News*, embellished with one hundred engravings, price 7s. 6d. Office, 198, Strand.

THE WORLD OF LONDON. By JOHN FISHER MURRAY. Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.—“Comprehending the whole of human life in all its variety, the contemplation of which is inexhaustible.”—London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside, and may be procured by order of all booksellers.

BREAKFAST TABLE SCIENCE.—Written expressly for the amusement and instruction of young people, by J. H. WRIGHT. The Third Edition.—London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside, and may be had, a New Edition of MARY HOWITT'S Popular Story of Strive and Thrive. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

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THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE for FEBRUARY, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains two coloured Plates of the Fashions, finished in the first style, as they arrive from Paris.

Contents:—St. Valentine's Day, by W. G. J. Barker, Esq. To the Snow-drop. The Water-spirit, by Elizabeth Youatt. Sonnet, by Emily Bird. Minor Morals, by Miss Carmilla Toulmin. The Lay of the Lurley Maid, by Angus Bethune Reach. “The old Storm King,” by George Linnaeus Banks. The First and Last Parting. Farewell to Love, by E. Gladstone. A Sister's Memory, by Grace Gordon. Hints for Pictures, by Miss Camilla Toulmin. Woe to the Wilful, by Vincent Leigh Hunt. My Portrait Gallery, No. II., by Calder Campbell. The Cousins, by Myrrha. Lines on the Death of Mr. G. Lloyd, Esq., S.M. Song of Exile, by Richard Liphman. Song of the Moon by Night, by W. K. Taggart. The Overture, by Miss Anna Maria Sargeant. “Our End is Near,” by Eglington. Charles Willett: a Tale of the Revolution. The Forsaken, by Elizabeth. The Spectral Hand. The Proud Lady. St. Elmo. An Impromptu to Nature. Poetical Portraits, No. III., by Morna Lemington. “The One I Love so Well,” by Ada. Broken Vows: a Legend of the Twelfth Century. “True Friendship.” Our Boudoir Table. La Reue Musicale. Amusements of the Month. Fashions for February. Description of the Plates. Parisian Sketches. To Correspondents.

“This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom.”—The News. “In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on the work.”—Exeter Gazette. “A great acquisition to the fashionable world.”—Reading Mercury. “This elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex.”—Newcastle Courant.

May be had, by order, of all booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of to-day contains (Price 5d.) 36 Quarto Columns of closely-printed Medical Information. Among the articles will be found a verbatim Report of the Great Meeting at the Crown and Anchor against the Charter of the College of Surgeons. Lectures by Sir B. Brodie; a Drug Price List; a Letter from Paris, containing all fresh improvements; a Summary, containing everything of value in the English Medical Journals, Reviews, &c., with about 100 articles of great value to the medical and scientific reader.—Price 5d., stamped, 6d., or by post order 4s. 1s. per annum in advance to the publisher, J. A. CARRAN, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

BY COMMAND. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SPORTING REVIEW for FEBRUARY, 1844, is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.:—Plate I.—TOUCHSTONE, engraved by S. Hacker, from a Painting by J. F. Herring, sen. And Plate II.—WILD FOWL SHOOTING IN THE HERBESBIES BY MOONLIGHT, Designed and Engraved by H. Beckwith.

Contents:—Hyde Marston, or Recollections of a Sportsman's Life, by the Editor, Chapter XXVII. Notitia Venatica, by R. T. Viner, Esq. The Horse of the Cape of Good Hope, by F. R. Surtees, Esq. Lines to the Memory of George Templer, Esq., by Merlin Sporting Peregrinations; the Duke of Rutland's, Duke of Beaufort's, Lord Redesdale's, and Lord Gifford's Hounds, by Robin Hood. The Horse and the Hound, by Tranby. Sporting Writers: Thomas Smith Esq., late Master of the Craven Hounds, by Nimrod. Wild Sports in the West, by P. St. John, Esq. The Steeple Chase, by Castor. Words for Music, by W. K. Taggart. The Life of a Jockey, by Lord William Lennox. A Day on the Irish Mountains, by Skirrah. The Horse and his Management at Home and Abroad, by H. D. Richardson. S.E.R.P.E. Stallions for the Season. Angling in February, by Piacator. Hunting Mems, by Rightaway. Public Amusements of the Metropolis. State of the Odds, &c. Turf Register: Bodmin, Leicester, Breconshire, Lichfield, Redditch, Bedford, Lee Bridge, Lincoln, Monmouth, Hastings and St. Leonard's, Perth, Liverpool Autumn Meeting, Royal Caledonian Hunt and Western Meeting.

London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

CONTRARY to all expectation, the news by the Overland Mail has produced a FALL in the price of useful TRASH. The East India Tea Company are the first to give the public the benefit of it. The 6lb. bag of good sound Black Tea is now 17s. The 5lb. bag of young Hyson is one sovereign.

Office, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

CHARLES COLLING.—A Portrait of this eminent Breeder of Short Horns, with a biographical sketch by C. W. Johnson, Esq., appears in the “Farmer's Magazine” for February. May be had by order of all Booksellers. The “Farmer's Magazine,” Vol. XIX., price 10s. 6d., cloth boards, is just published.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

THERE is a Vacancy for an APPRENTICE to a CHYMIST, in a very Old-established House. He will be treated in all respects as one of the family, and will enjoy many advantages for improvement in mind and morals, as well as in matters of business. A premium will be expected.

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INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—THE LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5th, 1813, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their List of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouse, 2, LANCASHIRE-PHARMACY, LONDON.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 38, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted to go more than half a minute per week. This great reduction of price, at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

PIANOS TUNED FOR ONE POUND A-YEAR.—SQUARES and Cottages, 2s. 6d., Cabinets, 3s., Grand, 3s. 6d. the single Tuning. No extra charge for wires. Give one day's notice, by letter, to John Neale, No. 170, Fleet-street. J. N. most respectfully offers his services as a Piano-forte Tuner and Selector, having had considerable experience and extensive practice in some of the most eminent Piano-forte Manufacturers in London. Piano-fortes repaired on equally low terms.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, &c. &c.—Buyers of Woollens in Town and Country Trade will do well to call on GAINES and CO., 47, Ludgate-hill, London, to select from their remaining Stock of Waterproof Beavers, Cloths, Tweeds, Fanny Trousers, Vestings, &c., which will be offered extremely cheap, in order to make room for Spring Goods. Tailors requiring cuts for ready money will be served on the best possible terms, participating in the great advantage of goods bought of needy manufacturers and agents for ready cash.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. 1st or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

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AN ELEGANT LADY'S COMPANION, price 16s. (see engraving); Elegant Rosewood Writing Desks, 11s. 6d.; Lady's ditto, with secret drawers, 21s.; Lady's Rosewood Dressing Case, with brushes and cutlery, 25s.; Gentleman's Mahogany ditto, 21s.; Lady's Rosewood Work Box, full size, and fitted complete, 21s. The largest variety of Paper Maché Elegances. An Elegant Envelope Box, a Blotting Case, and an Inkstand, en suite, price Three Guineas. For that in the shape of the most elegant of the newest design, in Paper Maché manufacture, beautifully painted with flowers.—Show-rooms upstairs. BELLAMY SAVORY, Stationer, and Dressing Case Maker, British Paper Warehouse, No. 46, Cornhill London.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—Her Majesty's excellent Speech from the throne Affords us much pleasure, we candidly own; The parts which delight us are, certainly, many—But the clause touching commerce is better than any. Most grateful are we for the good it has done In its pointed allusions to MOSES and SON. Nay think not we claim what is really not due—For that is a thing that we never would do. The Queen in her Speech, spoke of commerce—and, thus, Most assuredly, made an allusion to us; She did not exactly make use of our name, For that might have kindled an envious flame; But did she not hint at the fame we have won—At the brilliant course, which, as tradesmen, we run, In the mart which is nowhere excell'd 'neath the sun, And which never has ceased with amazement to stun? Did the Queen not allude to the good we have done, By the clothing we sell, which is rival'd by none—Which “looks” well, and “wears” well, and suits every one? And did she not notice (may think it not fun,) The reductions in price which by “U” were begun? Yes!—and since this affair has been far enough spun, We would only repeat—that, “as sure as a gun,” The Queen had allusion to MOSES and SON.

READY-MADE.—Tapiolins, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from £0 9 0 Beaver Chesterfield, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from £0 10 6 Codringtons, Peltoes, York Wrappers, &c., handsomely trimmed, from £0 15 0 Warm Winter Trousers, lined, from £0 4 6 Any pattern Doeskins, do. from £0 9 0 Double breasted Winter Vests, from £0 3 6 Dress Coats, edged, &c., from £1 0 0 Frock do. £1 4 0 Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices: Men's Suits, Dress Coat, Vest, and Trousers, from £1 16 6 Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from £0 18 0 Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, may be exchanged, or the money returned. CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the unscrupulous-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minorities, to guard against disappointment, &c.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, 154, Minorities, and 86, Aldgate, City.

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MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c. “If you are in possession of better means, Candidly inform me! if not, make use of these.”—HORACR.

This FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

IMPROVED ELASTIC WINTER GAITERS for Ladies, which afford convenience by drawing on without lacing or buttoning, and comfort and neatness, without pressure. They are made in black and coloured silks, cashmere, and worsted, of various textures, suitable for home, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter, from POPE and PLANT, Manufacturers of all the best descriptions of hosiery, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

TEAS.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Good common Black	3 0	Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0
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Fine do. Pekoe flavour <td>3 8</td> <td>Finest do. imported <td>5 0</td> </td>	3 8	Finest do. imported <td>5 0</td>	5 0

Goods delivered in all parts of town daily. Country Orders, amounting to 40s, sent free to all parts of Great Britain.

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Good Common	3 0	Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0
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Fine ditto <td>3 0</td> <td>Finest do. imported <td>5 0</td> </td>	3 0	Finest do. imported <td>5 0</td>	5 0
Finest Java <td>3 0</td> <td>Finest Mocha <td>3 0</td> </td>	3 0	Finest Mocha <td>3 0</td>	3 0

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BROAD CLOTHS, Beavers, Tweeds, Doeskin, Fancy Trow- springs, and Vestings, at Wholesale Prices, for Cash payments.—The Best House in London for persons buying their own materials is T. CUPP'S, 21, Leadenhall-street, corner of Lime-street, City. All cloths warranted perfect, well damped and shrunk. Silks, Serges, Paddings, and every description of Tailors' Trimmings at lowest possible prices. Any article not approved exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. All goods marked in plain figures, lowest prices, from which no abatement can be made.

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CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, is engraved on the Government stamp, affixed on each genuine box.

All others are Spurious Imitations!!! Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.

“On eût ordonné de la rhubarbe et du sucre Mais moi, j'ai pu pour moi-même Moyens plus doux.”—SCRIBER.

IT is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE: but by eating it to do without the doctor and his nauseous stuff is better. All you that cannot take physic; all mothers with spoiled children, who will not be coaxed to take what is so good, look to this, and send for a packet (1s. 1d.) of DRABBLE'S APERIENT BISCUITS, which is a vegetable purgative without calomel, and in the pleasant disguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 25, Bedford-row, and all Vendors.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON, Nos. 3 and 4, GOODGE-STREET (Established 1769), invite the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, &c., to an inspection of their large and splendid Assortment of Brussels, Royal Velvet Frieze, Axminster, Saxony, Turkey, and every other description of Carpeting, of British and Foreign Manufacture, suitable in design to the present style of decorations and furniture; the Colours and Quality of which can be warranted by being manufactured under their own immediate inspection. The long patronage and experience they have had in every branch of the manufacturing (their Establishment being exclusively for the sale of Carpeting), they can ensure to purchasers Carpets of permanent Colours and Qualities at the Lowest Prices.

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DECEPTION AND FRAUD.—J. READ, INSTRUMENT MAKER to his late Majesty, the Army, and the Honourable East India Company, Patentee of the STOMACH PUMP, &c., begs to caution the public against spurious and paltry articles which are so extensively palmed on them as IMPROVEMENTS on Read's Patent Instruments, which do the purchase, injure the merit of the genuine apparatus, impugn the character of the patentee, and invalidate the testimony of professional individuals. The public should therefore be cautious to whom they apply, as the genuine Instruments are manufactured only by the Patentee, 35, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation. Please to observe that none are genuine except stamped with the words “READ'S PATENT,” and other Instruments which have never yet been before the public.

THE ORNAMENTAL, the USEFUL, and the ECONOMIC.—These three essentials are comprised in all Novelties from DISON'S LACE WAREHOUSE, amongst which he can particularise Net Skirts, elegant Juvenile Ball Dresses, from 12s. 6d. to 30s. each. Berthes of newest form and elegance, in real lace, from 12s. each. The new Mandarin and tight sleeves, Honiton collars, cuffs of every style, fichus, scarfs exceedingly cheap, new shaped capes, peleries, cotons, and chemises. It is scarcely credible how much Ladies might save if they would purchase French made pocket-handkerchiefs of Dison, whose extensive stock is a convincing proof that both for quality and cheapness he continues to maintain his pre-eminence. Address, Dison, Principal Lacemaker to the Queen and Royal Family, No. 237, Regent-street. Orders from the country must contain a remittance, or a town reference.

EDWARD DODD, MANUFACTURER to H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge of his ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLOCELLO, and HARP, which Strings for power of tone and durability are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of resisting the ill effects of heated rooms. Testimonials from Messrs. Hargrove, Tobique, Willey, Loder, Cramer, &c. &c. To be had of the music shops, and at the manufactory, 112, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped with a blue band with E. Dodd's, Anglo-Roman Strings.—Please ask for E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings, Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

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NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—“I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market.” The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emmott's Mills Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

PANKLIBA—NON IRON WORKS, RAZAAL, 38, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Wholesale and Retail GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils, Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver Ware, Japaned Maché Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons; Baths of all kinds, shower, hot, cold, vapour, plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, Grates, Pipes, Lamps, &c., and Garden Engines. All articles are of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, for cash only; the price of each article being marked in plain figures.



THE WILL FORGERIES CASE.—EXAMINATION AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

THE WILL FORGERIES.—RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The engraving has been executed from a sketch taken in the justice-room of the Mansion-house, on Friday week, when William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, and Thomas Griffin, were brought up in custody of Daniel and William Forrester, for re-examination upon various charges of forging wills and obtaining fraudulent transfers of stock.

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by Alderman Farebrother, took the chair at three o'clock. Alderman Humphery took a seat at the reporters' table at a later hour in the afternoon.

The justice-room, as usual, was crowded to excess by persons anxious to hear the proceedings; the rush at the front entrance as soon as it was opened, was tremendous, and there would have been

much greater confusion than there was but for the judicious directions of the Lord Mayor.

Fletcher first entered the dock; for a moment or two he looked down, and then with furtive glances scrutinized the faces of the persons in the court. Barber, who appeared to have lost but little of his accustomed self-possession, carried a large bag, which seemed to be pretty well laden with papers and books. As the female prisoner, who followed him, took a seat provided for her immediately below the dock, he bent over, and peered into her face with an inquiring look, which she seemed to turn quite round to receive; but, of course, no words, and, as far as could be observed, no signal, passed between them. Mrs. Dorey appeared to be very unwell. Griffin did not arrive until some time afterwards, and a disagreeable interval of delay to the proceedings was the consequence. When he came,

he was placed in the dock next to Barber on his right, Daniel Forrester, the officer, being on his left, between him and Fletcher.

The principal results were the examination of a witness named Sarah Hawkes, who proved handing to Mrs. Dorey, the female prisoner, a certain letter addressed to a Mr. Jones, which she, Sarah Hawkes, had consented to receive at her residence. Another witness examined, was one Joseph Cuckson, who married a sister of the prisoner Fletcher, and who proved his connexion with "a rogue of an attorney." The prisoners were then remanded till Friday; and Mr. Clarkson stated that it might be necessary still further to remand them; so that the trials would not be likely to take place at the next session.

Next week, we shall present to our readers accurate portraits of the three eminent counsel engaged on this important occasion.



"THE GREAT COMET,"

AS SEEN AT VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We are indebted to a Staffordshire correspondent for the original of the above sketch of "The Great Comet" of last year, as seen in

the southern hemisphere. The locality is in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town; and the scene has been effectively lithographed by Mrs. Allport, of Aldridge Lodge, by whom it was forwarded to this country per ship Eudora, just arrived.

CHINESE LACE.

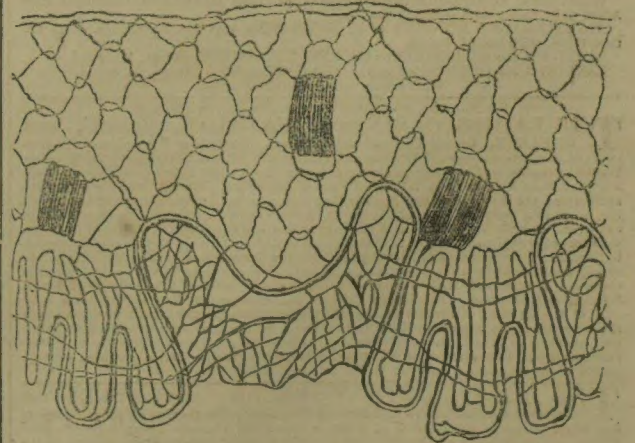
This curious specimen of Chinese manufacture was obtained by a soldier (originally a bobbin-net lace maker), and who was engaged in the expedition to occupy and obstruct the navigation of the Imperial Canal. While out on a foraging party, he saw a Chinese female making lace upon a sort of pillow; and he was so struck with the novelty of the fabric that he most unceremoniously took from his pocket his knife, and with it cut off about a yard of the lace, which he has recently brought to Nottingham. He, at first, supposed it to be composed of a kind of weed, or grass; but, upon the lace being shown to some more experienced persons in Nottingham, it was pronounced by them to be a sort of silk, well known in the East. This decision, however, proved incorrect; for, on a small piece of the lace being cut off, and boiled, just as silk is boiled, to extract its gum, to his surprise he found that after a fetid yellow gummy substance had been extracted, the fabric proved to be cotton thread of double yard, admirably twisted; its silken appearance being owing to the gum with which it had been laced. This was tested by several experiments, alike proving the lace to be of gummed cotton.

The fabric corresponds with that of foreign laces generally: four of the sides of the hexagon meshes have the two threads twisted round each other; while the two remaining sides have the four threads twisted and platted together. This description has not yet been made by bobbin-net machines. About twenty years since the ground was made by means of machinery, which is now nearly forgotten; it was different in construction and movement from a bobbin-net or warp-net machine, and the fabric was known as "Welring's lace." The process was very slow, being scarcely a tenth of the rate of a bobbin-net machine.

The Chinese lace is, in the construction of the meshes, nearly the counterpart of Mechlin, which is somewhat inferior to Brussels and Brussels point. The annexed engraving is a fac-simile of the size of the holes, and the course of the ornamental threads, which are essentially different from the European mode of ornamenting foreign laces. The large spots have the thread passed no fewer than fifteen times through the meshes; but many of the threads in the scallop are somewhat loose, and do not, as will be perceived, join the net at the top. Such was the brilliancy of the lace when first cut from the pillow, that it might have been mistaken for gold. The soldier states that he saw this lace used for trimming furniture draperies, as well as in articles of dress, as round the bottom of the skirt, the shoulders of the bodice, &c.; and the effect was bold and striking, from the coarseness of the pattern, and the brilliancy of the material.

It appears that some time since a lace manufacturer at Nottingham consigned some lace to our new colony of Hong-Kong; when the consignee, in reply, stated that the goods were of no value, since lace was not worn in China; an assertion which speaks but little for the information of British residents in the Celestial Empire.

Very excellent imitations of the Chinese lace can, doubtless, be made by our machinery; and, in point of durability and regularity, it may be superior to the original article; but the gum used in the latter is a secret only to be found out by the ingenuity of the British residents at Ning-po and Shang-hai. It is hoped that the inquiry will be persevered in; since the manufacture of lace for China would be of almost incalculable importance to the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Somerset, Devon, Lincoln, Gloucester, Hants, Stafford, Renfrew, Middlesex, and Limerick, in all which districts lace is either made by machinery or the cushion, or is ornamented by the needle or tambour-hook. The



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collections of Chinese costume in the metropolis have been carefully examined, but they do not contain any specimens of Chinese lace; a circumstance which our informant conjecturally accounts for by the collections having been made only in the southern provinces of China. We are indebted for the accompanying details to Mr. Thomas Hickling, lace-manufacturer, of Nottingham.

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